VOLUME XVIII.

Joe Brady, Dan Curley, Michael Fagan,

Of those who were also tried for the

nurders Pat Delaney was sentenced to lenth, but as he had turned State witness

his sentence was commuted, first to penal servitude for life and subsequently to ten

years' imprisonment. Chairman, Mullett, another Invincible, received ten years. Life sentences of penal servitude were-meted out to Joe-Mullett, Laurence Han-

CAVENDISH.

on and Fitzharris.

enger on a Cape steamer.

died in a lunatic asylum in London.

Saturday afternoon the long-range fir-

expedition had forced their way past

enemy's late position. It was found that their mud defenses had been built with

great care, but the rifle trenches only permitted the men a very short and straight front for protection. Mats were still strewn along and within the trenches, and in the straw shelters were the remains of the carcasses of sheep, which had been killed to surely food to the de-

had been killed to supply food to the de-fenders. The dead had been buried or

hrown into the river.

BURKE.

Kavanagh

NUMBER 26.

# COLD-BLOODED CRIME

SORROWFUL CHAPTER OF IRISH HISTORY RECALLED.

The Arrest of P. J. P. Tynan, of the Invincible Society, Brings to Mind the Murders of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke.

The arrest of Patrick J. P. Tyman, the nortorious "No. 1," of the Irish Invincies, makes interesting a review of the bloody crime of this secret body which on May 6, 1882, put to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin, the new chief secretary of Ireland, Lord Frederick Caven-dish, and the per-

manent under secre tary, T. H. Burke Tynan was arrested at Boulogne, France O'DONNELL on a warrant issued in 1882. He was one of those who organ-tzed the Invincibles in Dublin and over since the revelations consequent on the Phoenix Park assassinations the authorities had been endeavoring to capture him.
The killing of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke was a cold-blooded crime. It was essentially political, as, not one of those counseling or participating in the murders had the slightest private wrong against either of the victims. The details wer carefully plauned by the Invincibles an

e place selected for the assassination as Phoenix Park, where Mr. Burke had a official residence. It has been said at the intention of the Invincibles was only to kill Mr. Burke, but this has been controverted and the counter assertion made that Lord Cavendish had also been marked out for death. Whatever be the right or wrong of this, the plan of the conspirators was well laid.

on whose of the fatal day, May 6, a car driven by Myles Kavanagh and carrying fair men Joe Brady, Tim Kelly, Pat Delany and Tom Caffrey—drove into Phoenix Park. Following the car was a cab driven by James Fitzharris and in which were seated Dan Curley, Michael Pagan and Joe Hanlom. These latter were agreed with recovers and latter were agreed with recovers and latter were armed with revolvers and their duty was to assist the others should their duty was to assist the others should there be any need of it. In plain view of the viceroyal lodge the two parties halted to await the coming of their victim of victims. Not one of either party knew Mr. Burke by sight and Lord Cavepdish had only arrived in Ireland that day, to be present at the formal entry of the new viceroy of Ireland, Lord Spencer, so that he, too, was unknown to the conspirators. This, however, the latter had provided for. A short distance from them were two men, James Carey and Joseph Smith. James Carey and Joseph Smith Smith knew Burke, and his part in the tragedy was to point out Burke to Carey, whereupon the latter was to signal the conspirators.

A little after 7 o'clock in the evening Mr. Burke alighted from a car just with the park gates and recentilist.

in the park gates and recognizing Lord Cavendish, who was

going on foot to his ew home in the urk; proceeded to cet him. Instantgiven by Carey to conspirators, and Brady with his ly, Delancy and Caf-frey — advanced to

frey advanced to their bloody work, while Smith and TAMES CAREY. disappeared. When Brady had advanced aimost to the point of meeting Burke and Lord Cavendish he stopped as though to the his shoe. Suddenly rising he seized Mr. Burke, swung him around and buried his knife in his body. Burke fell to the ground, whereupon Kelly bent over and gashed him agross the throat. Lord Cave-endish, who had sought to defend his com-panion, was seized by Brady and stabbed



dent opaties of Burke and Lord Cavendan The news of the double assassination swept through the city like wildfire and created intense excitement and horror. For the first time in the history of the Irish press Sunday editions of the three leading Dublin papers were issued next morning. In all the churches announce-

work on and the labors of the police and detectives seemed futile. Several arrests were made, some of the guilty ones being apprehended, but the prisoners were subsequently discharged for lack of evidence. A man, now-prominent in the business life of Dublin, but who was never brought forth in connection with the er brought forth in connection with the case, gave the first important piece of in-formation to the police. Soon other clues were picked up and when the police were satisfied that they might act openly they arrested twenty-six Invincibles. This was on the night of January 13, 1883. For a time the men under arrest kept up a bold front, but one day as they were taken into court for examination one member was absent from the ranks. This man was Kavanagh, driver of the car, and he turned informer. Soon another man named Farrell turned informer and

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

LASHES THE SULTAN

GREAT SPEECH IN LIVERPOOL BY GLADSTONE.

Thrilling Plea for Stoppage of Arme nian Outrages—Britain Should Teach the Assassin Turk a Lesson-Power Are Criticised.

Civilization a Disgrace, Enthusiastic crowds of people assem-bled in Liverpool at an early hour Thurs-day morning in the vicinity of Hengler's circus, all anxious to push into the build. ing and hear the eagerly anticipated address which William E. Gladstone had announced his willingness to make be fore the meeting called by the Reform Club to protest against the recent massa-cres of Armenians at Constantinople and

elsewhere in Turkey.

After the usual formalities of opening such a meeting had beer concluded, the first resolution proposed by a Conserva-tive and seconded by a Tiberal, was put. It read: "That this meeting desires to express its indignation at and abhorrence of the cruel treatment to which the Armenings are being subjected by their Armenians are being subjected by their Turkish rulers and of the massacres which have recently occurred at Constan-tinople which are a disgrace to the civili-zation of the nineteenth century." This resolution was adopted by acclamation.

An Ovation to the Speaker.
When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he looked well and heavy for a man of his years of hard work. He bowed repeatedly in response to the outburst of cheerty which descent him.

act, it does not follow that even for the sake of the great object in view Great Britain should transplant Europe into a state of war. On the other hand, how-ever, I deny that Englaud must abandon her own right to independent judgment and allow herself to be domineered by

the other powers."
Mr. Gladstone also said: "We have just title to threaten Turkey with coer-cion that does not in itself mean war, and I think that the first step should be the recall of our ambassador. And it should be followed by the dismissal of the Turklish ambassador from London. Such a course is frequent and would not give the right of complaint to anybody. When diplomatic relations are suspended, England should inform the Suitan that she would consider the means of enforcing I think that the first step should be the would consume the means of reforeing her just and humane demands. I do not believe that Europe will make war to lu-sure the continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in the dia-mal, deplorable history of human crime."

# GENTRY FIXES A NEW MARK.

He Paces a Mile Within Half a Second

of Two Minutes.

The world's pacing record stands at 2:0015, and John R. Gentry is king. At Rigby Park, Portland, Me., Thursdax, in the face of the light breeze, he made the mark that is destined to forever make his name famous among horsemen. There anse ramous among norsemen. Lacre was only a fair-sized crowd in attendance, for the air was biting cold and a northwesterly breeze blew up the homestretch. When Gentry was driven on the track by W. S. Andrews the crowd applauded vociferously, for it was known that Andrews intended to send-his pacer for all he was worth and was tend on for all he was worth, and was bent on lowering the 2:01½, niark which he made at Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 8, in his race with Star Pointer. Andrews gave Gen-try two warming-up, miles, and when the sun began to hide itself behind the hills ly in response to the outburst of cheering which greeted him. When he was able to make himself heard Mr. Gladstone, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following resolution, which was received with thunders of applause, during which every person present was upon his or her feet wildly waving hats, handkerchiefs, sticks or ambrellas:

"That this meeting trusts that her Majesty's ministers, realizing to the fullest extent the terrible condition in which their fellow Christians are placed, will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection; and this of Centry's nose was within two feet first or make the first of the fi



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

meeting assures her Majesty's ministers | turn, and the pacer went along as grace

take for that purpose."

When the applause had been calmed down by the outstretched hand of the aged statesman, Mr. Gladstone declared his adhesion to the principles contained in the resolutions, and said he came there not claiming any authority except that of, a citizen of Liverpool. But, he added, the national platform upon which the meeting was based gave greater authority for syntiments universally enterthority for sentiments universally enter tained throughout the length and breadth of the land and urged that in this matter party sympathies should be renounced.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said: "I entertain the lively hope and strong belief that the present deplorable situation is not due to the act of default of the Government of this country.

The present movement," he added, "Is based on the broad grounds of humanity and is not directed against the Mohammedans, but against the Turkish officials, evidence of whose barbarities rest in credible official reports. tained throughout the langth and breadth

credible official reports.
"Now, as in 1876, to the guilt of massa-ere is added the impudence of denial

ere is added the impudence of denial which will continue just as long as Europe is content to listen."

Mr. Gladstone then expressed the opinion that the purpose of the gathering was defensive and prospective, saying that no one could hold out the hope that the massacres were ended, although he ventured to anticipate that the words spoken at the meeting would find their way to the palace at Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone then said: "I doubt if it is an exaggeration to say that it was in the Sultan's palace and there only that the inspiration had been supplied and the policy devised of the whole series of mas-

policy devised of the whole series of massecres. When the Sultan enries massi-cre into his own capital under the eyes of the ambassadors he appears to have gained the very name of what it is possible

for him to do."
"But," the speaker further said, "the weakness of diplomacy, I trust, is about to be strengthened by the echo of this nation's voice."

Mr. Gladstone then alluded to the su-pineness of the ambassadors of the pow-ers at Constantinople and said: "The concert of Europe is an august and use-ful instrument, but it has not usually sucful instrument, but it has not usually suc-ceeded in dealing with the Eastern ques-tion which has arrived at a period when it is necessary to strengthen the hands of the Government by an expression of na-tional opinion. I believe that the continged presence of the ambassadors at Con-

England's "Grand Old Man," who espouses the cause of suffering Christians in Turkey. that they may rely upon the cordial superfully and steadily as a locomotive at high port of the citizens of Liverpool in whatevers steps they may feel are necessary to take for that purpose."

When the propose." the old horsemen began to look for a twominute pace. The driver of the running horse applied the whip, and thus by a great effort succeeded in keeping at the wheel of Gentry's sulky. The third quarter was reeled off in 30%. Down the home-stretch Gentry came like a whirlwind. At the turn he got the breeze right in his teeth, and Andrews shouted encouragingly at him, while the crowd fairly howled. Nerved to a supreme effort, Gentry made the last quarter in even faster time than the third quarter, doing it in 30¼ seconds, and as he came under the wire in 2:00½ the enthusiasm of the spectators knew no bounds.

# CUMBERLAND VETERANS.

They Hold Their Annual Reunion at Rockford, Ill.

Rockford, III.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Rockford, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday, Gen. Jas. Barnett presiding in the absence of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who was in, California for his health. Among those present were: Maj. Gen. David S. Sinnley, governor of the soldiers' home at Arlington, Washington, D. C.; Col. T. G. Lawler, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army; ex-Congressman Smith D. Afkins, Gen. H. B. Boymon of Washington, Don Carlos Buell, Maj. Gen. McCook, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schöfeld and Gen. James T. Morgan. The attendance was not so large as in previous years, many members of the organization being engaged-in-the-political campaign. The usual enjoyable program of speeches was observed. Consequences. program of speeches was observed. brugram of specenes was observed. Columbus was chosen as the place of reunion next year. The new officers elected are: President W. S. Roscerans, Corresponding Secretary, Gen. H. V. Boynton; Recording Secretary, Col. J. W. Stiel; Treasurer, Gen. Fullerton

There are vice president from each State. Col. T. 6. Lawler being named for Illinois. The roster shows 115,000 survivors of the Army of the Cumberland.

May Burn Their Coal for Fuel, In the hope of circumventing the con In the hope of circumventing the coal trust many farmers in the northern part of Iowa are agitating the expediency of using corn for fiel during the coming winter. The choice is between coal at something like \$10 a ton and corn at 10 or 12 cents a bushel. It is believed that their recognized ally.

"But, while urging the Government to break up the trust, and an effort will be made to induce as many persons as possible to joint in the experiment.

# WEARY OF TURKEY.

State Department Urged to Take Vig

"The empire of Turkey has, in the opinion of a very large number of Americans, lived long enough." It was, says a Washington correspondent, an official of the State Department who spoke, at the same time pointing to a plle of letters just opened and read. Then he continued: "I judge from letters coming every day from all parts of the country urging us to take vigorous steps to put, an end to the Turkish outrages and prescribing the dethronement of the Sultan as the best and justest and promptest means to that end. thronement of the Sulfan as the best and Justest and promptest means to that end. Some of our correspondents go into glaborate detail as to the exact method of going about it. One in particular may interest you. Were wet of follow it out the President would send our White squadron to Turkish waters. While the fleet was on the way our Minister at St. Petersburg would call on the Russian Minister of Poreign Affairs and propose to him that lansmuch as Russia could not, under the treaty which now binds the European powers, dethrone the Sultan, and further

as Russia wants Constantinople, Russia should order her Black Sea and Mediter-ranean fleets as near Constantinople as practicable under the said treaty, and then our White squadron would steam within shelling distance of the city and open fire till the Sultan had abdicated and the till the Sultan and abdicated and the Government was wiped out. The Russian fleets would keep close to the White squadron and thereby let it be known to the other powers that we had the sanction of the Czar for what we were doing. That would prevent any nation but Turkey in-terfering with us. When we had cap-tured the city, and put the officials to flight, we would announce that we had ac-complished our mission, and giving the tip to the Russian admiral, quietly with-draw. The downfall of the Turkish Govy armout would warm Thesis, asking ernmeut would warrant Russia seizin the city, and this she could do by landing her froops from her fleets and taking prompt possession. The White saudron could remain till everything had quieted down and without our saying a word let the other nations take it for granted that we should recognize Russia's right to Con we should recognize Russia 8 right to con-stantinople, to which she has, our corre-spondent insists, an unbounded right over other nations. Then we could recall our squadron, the Turkish empire outside Constantinople would be at the mercy of the other powers, and they might do of the other powers, and they might do with it as they pleased for all we cared. By such a coup, as the correspondent puts it, we would rid the world of a royal murderer, save the lives of thousands now in danger of the Turkish wrath, make ourselves solid with the Christian world, and their (note the comprehensive mind of this statesman, our squadron could come back by way of Cuba, kick the butcher Wey-ler off the island, recognize the independ-ence of Cuba, whip Spain if she whim pered, and then come home and resume its Irill in fleet evolution." The official, continuing, said that letter

the omeial, continuing, and that fetters were still coming in urging action in behalf of Cuba and that every fresh outrage reported gave an impetus to this correspondence. Some of the letters contain severe criticism of the department for not severe criticism of the department for not acting more vigorously in behalf of both the Caban revolutionists and the unprotected Christians in Turkey. The horrible butchery of the newspaper correspondent by the Spanish soldiers in Cuba has called forth a very decided expression of intense feeling on the part of the letter writtens and of the letter writtens are of the levels and a demand that tense teering on the part of the letter withing part of the people and a demand that prompt measures he employed to bring Spain to reparation. In replyato my inquiry as to what the department is doing with regard to both Turkey and Cuba, the official said diplomatically that it was dained department with the best of the control of the doing everything which the rights of American interests demanded and inte ational law permitted.

# CLAIMS FAIR'S MILLION'S

Actress Will Be Rich If Her Mother's Suit Is Sustained.

If the fight now being made in the California courts by Mrs. Nettie Craven for a widow's share of the estate of the late multi-millionaire, James G. Pair, is suc-cessful the result will be attended by some interesting developments. One of these will be the transformation of Miss Mararet Craven, an actress in one Frehman companies, dependent upon a small salary, into one of the great heir



MISS MARGARET CRAVEN.

secret long after the death of Senator Fair, Mrs. Craven now claims to be the lawfully wedded wife of the millionaire, and thus far the evidence she presents in support of the assertion has withstood all assaults. In addition to the deeds for results. In addition to the deeds for a vast amount of property which she holds, though counsel for other heirs claim they are illegal, she asks for her widow's share in the estate of the bonanza king. While in the estate of the bonainza king. While Miss Margaret would inherit nothing directly from her alleged stepfather, yet as her mother's heir, she would take a front rank among American actresses. She is not pretty, but a bright, attractive young

The filibustering steamer Three Friends was seized at Kernandina, Fla., by the Government authorities. The yes by the toveriment autorities. The ves-sel had just taken on a large cargo of coal and provisions and was on the point of leaving. It was supposed that the steamer was starting on another expedi-tion to Cuba, arms and men to be taken aboard at sea.

Miss Betsy M. Stevens, only sister of the late Gen. B. F. Butler is critically ill at her home in Nottingham, N. H. Sh. is in her 80th year, but until recently has retained remarkable health and vigor.

# SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope. Pastor. Services at 19:30 clock am and 7% p.m. Sun-day school at 19 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN OHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.-Rov. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or, before the stall of the moon M. A. Bates, W. M. A. Taylor, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ternion. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Renecca Wight, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12) .-Meets overy third Tuesday in each mouth W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.fcots every Tuesday evening

J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 132 -

CRAWFORD TENA,
deets every Saturday evening.
A. McKar, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTor before the full of the moon

DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Moots

econd and last Wednesday of each month.
J. Woodburn, C. R.
ERR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .-- Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month
JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.
POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

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Trial Order



PHENIX PARK MURDERERS CAFFREY. BRADY. CURLEY.

to death. The party then boarded the car and drove out of the park into the country, returning to the city by a roundabout way. The cab, too, disappeared. A bicyclist was the first to discover the dead bodies of Burke and Lord Cavendish.

morning. In all the churches announce, ments were made of the crime and in one of the churches a priest while denouncing the crime fell dead on the altar. Immediately the machinery of the law was put in motion to run down the murderers. There was little clue at first to then James Carey volunteered to become a State witness. This scaled the doom was not clear, the strain of the last few of the murderers and in quick succession | days having evidently told upon it. Pale

rical)3,

Bryau in Baltimore. William Jennings Bryan, the Demo-ratic candidate for the presidency, spoke n Baltimore Saturday night to two of in Baltimore Saturday night to two of the largest crowds ever-present at a po-litical meeting in that city. The first speech was made in the open air, and con-servative estimates place the number who heard it at 30,000. The second was held in Music Hall, the largest auditorium in Baltimore, and the house was packed until women fainted and many had to be removed before the speaking could proged. Mr. Bevon reached the platforn ceed. Mr. Beyan reached the platform about 8 o'clock, and was greeted with a tremendous cheer from thousands who gathered there in anticipation of his coming. Just as he bared his head in meknowledgment of the greeting a slight rain began to fall, which thereased to a bright rain began to rail, which thereased to a brisk shower as he proceeded. His voice

of face, with great beads of perspiration standing upon his forehead, Mr. Bryan Joe Brady, Dan Curley, Michael Fagan, Tom Caffrey and Tim Kelly were tried and found guilty. May 14, 1883, Joe Brady was executed in Kilmainham jalf and four days later Dan Curley was innged. May 28 Michael Fagan was executed, June 2 Cuffrey suffered death, and on the 9th Kelly was executed. Of those who were also tried for the created the impression of a man who had tested his powers of endurance to their tested his powers of endurance to their fullest capacity. His first address lasted barely, twenty minutes, after which he repaired to the Music Hall, whither as many of the crowd as could get in followed him. He was accompanied in the train and escorted to the platform by a committee, of which Senator Gorman was a member. At the conclusion of his ech at Music Hall Mr. Bryan return

Big Day at Canton. Canton, O., Saturday was the scene of the biggest demonstration there since the biggest demonstration there since nomination day. There were ten visiting delegations of from 1,000 to 6,000 each and utilizing twenty-six special trains, and estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people. After the two receptions in the people. After the two receptions in the opera house in the forencon, one to the visitors from Hulton, Verona, Oak Mount and other burroughs of Allegheny Conney, and the other to the employes of the Carnegie City mills of Pittsburg, the speech-making was transferred to the Mc-Kinley lawn, part of it being done in the rain. It was the bly delegation of rain. Kinley lawn, part of it being done in the rain. It was the big delegation of rail-road men from Chicago, too large for any hall, who set the example of defying the elements. They, with the three or four hundred telegraphers—who—came with them, surrounded the little reviewing stand on the major's lawn and listened to and cheered the assurances of support delivered by their spokesmen.

lon and Fitzharris.

Of the informers, not all have been named and one of them has amassed a fortune in a quarter of the globe far removed from Ireland. Carey, it may be recalled, was shot down by a fellow passesses. Fights Gold with Gold Eagles. W. H. Harrey, author of "Coin's Financial School," used \$2,500 in gold eagles as an object lesson in the course DONGOLA IS FALLEN.

Britisb-Egyptian Expedition in Africa
Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, nushing up the Nile from El Hafir, land el a force at Bongola and occupied that place before the dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the dervish forces are somewhere between, seeking a refuge.

Saturday afternoon the long-range first.

Asswers Schurz and Cockran Saturday afternoon the long-range fir-ing continued between the dervishes on the west bank of the Nile, and the expe-ditionary force on cast side. The Maxim guns, with their sweeping hall of fire, did great execution in the dervish ranks, while the field and horse batteries never allowed the enemy to do anything with their batteries. After the gunboats of the expedition had forced their way nast Gov. Altgeld spoke at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Saturday night in reply to Carl Schurz and Bourke Cockran. He was greeted by a mass of humanity that filled every portion of the hall, and there were thousands outside who clamored for admission, but had to content themselves with hearing lesser orators at overflow meetings. The Governor dealt almost whelly with the content of the conte the expedition had forced their way past the forts at El Hafir and had proceeded southward toward Dongola the dervishes apparently perceived that El Hafir was no longer the place for them and they prepared to depart. They buried as many of their dead as they had time for The rest were prepared with a stone around the neck and thrown into the Nile. As soon as the news of the exacuation of El Hafir was received the correspondent of the Associated Press proceeded to cross-the river and make a survey of the nemy's late position. It was found that

wholly with the money question, and his audience applauded him continuously. Senator Thurston-Speaks, West Side Republicans of Chicago were entertained in a big tent at Loomis and entertained in a big tent at Loomis and. West Harrison streets Saturday, night. There were a good many thousands of them present, and they yelled and ap-plauded the speakers as though they thoroughly enjoyed the sentiment.

Specimen at Milwankee.

The Republican campaign in Wisconsin was opened in Milwankee Saturday evening at Schlitz park by ex-Senator John C. Spooner. Notwithstanding the chilly weather, there were about 3,000 people crowded into the summer theater, at the park.

LEADVILLE IN TERROR.

Rioting Strikers Make an Attack of the Coronado Mine.

Driven to desperation by starvation, Leadville's locked-out miners, who have been threatening the peace for two months, attacked the Coronado mine with dynamite and guns at 1.0 clock Menday morning, arousing the city, and throwing its inhabitants into a panic. The minera were organized recently by the Western Pederation of Miners, and almost every were organized recently by the Western Federation of Miners, and almost every mine worker was in the union when their demands were made. The miners ask \$3 a day for all classes of workmen, including surface and underground men. The employers declared, at the beginning of the trouble, that they were willing to continue paying the wages which had prevailed in Leadville to that time. Under that scale surface workers were paid only \$2.50, and practically the only change the union proposes is the advance of the wages of this class of men to \$3. The mine owners have refused to listen to any proposition from the employes. They insist the Governor, the courts and the nsist the Governor, the courts and the mission the Governor, the courts and the merspapers are with the miners, and it would be impossible for them to manage their own property if they made any concessions. The mine owners explain that the sheriff holds the key to the situation, and he is in league with the strikers.

The bitter feeling against Ben S. Morris, one of the negroes who murdered John Ruckman, a prominent cattle dealer, cul-minated in a traching at-Watonga, O. T. The enraged citizens storated the jall, overpowered the jailer, dragged the negro forth, strung him up to a tree and left his body hanging there.



# RAYLING. . CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP

# NEW DEVELOPMENT IN TYNAN'S

Documents Have Been Forwarded to Paris-Historic Old Collegeat Mount Holyoke Damaged by Fire - Oucer Squabble Arises at Atlanta, Ga.

Will Fight Tynen's Transfer. The United States Government intends fighting the extradition of P. J. P. Tynan, the so-called "No. I," now under arrest in Paris. Official letters have been sent to the New York District Attorney's office asking that copies of Tynan's natralization namers he at one sent to office asking that copies of Tynan's auturalization papers be at once sent to Paris. Tynan, it was discovered, had been naturalized in 1888. Copies of the document were at once forwarded to Paris, as was also the certificate-of naturalization of John F. Kenrney, another alleged dynamiter, who is under arrest at Antwerp on the same charge.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE IN FLAMES.

Fire Destroys Main Building of the Old College.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of woman, received a severeblow Sunddy afternoon in the burning of the main building, with a probable loss of \$150,000. The buildings have cost over \$300,000 and could not be replaced to-day for less than \$300,000. Fortunately none of the 400 students or faculty were in-It is supposed that the fire originated in the laundry from an overheate steample. The building and its contents were insured for \$154,000. A. L. Williston, of Northaupton, treasurer of the institution, says that steps will be taken toward rebuilding. Instead of have ing one large structure it is probable that ing one large structure it is probable that the modern style of cottage dormitories will be adopted, each cottage costing about \$25,000 to \$35,000, and accommodating fifty students. A new gymnasium will probably be built somewhat after the plan of the one at Northfield Seminary, which cost \$35,000, and there will also have to be a chapel building, which may have to be a cliapel building, which macost almost any amount up to \$100,000.

# INDICTED FOR PROVIDING LIGHT

Sunday Law Stretched to Cover a Case in Atlanta, Ga.

H. M. Atkinson, president of the Southern Trust and Banking Company and of the Georgia Electric Light Company, at Atlanta, Gr., was indicted by the Grand Jury. The charge against him is that he had sticked the Schooth day. It has Jury. The charge against him is that he has violated the Sabbath day. It develops, however, that he is simply held responsible for the deeds of his employes in the electric light company. Charles F. Tyler, who has had some trouble with the company, brought about the indictment. As the company furnishes all of the city lights, the enforcement of the ideas conveyed in the indictment would be a supplying the control of the light of the city lights. necessarily leave Atlanta in darkness Sunday nights.

# ENGLISH COASTS SWEPT.

Great Damage Done to Buildings Wharves and Shipping.

A very severe gale from the northeast prevailed along the English coast and caused much damage. The hurricane swept the coast all night and the seas were terrific. Great damage was done to the buildings shout the least and the seasons. the buildings about the harbors, wharves piers; etc., and vessels were stranded at many points. Their crews, however, were saxed by the life lines. Much wreckage is strewn about the shore in all direc-tions and the channel service was sus-pended. So far, there are few fatalities

Must Eliminate the Holystone The holystone has played a great part both in the reality of sea life and in the romance founded upon it; but in an order romance founded upon it; but in an order recently issued Secretary McAdoo de-clares that "hereafter holystones shall not be used for cleaning the decks of ves-sels of war except when absolutely neces, sary. The decks must usually be cleaned sary. The decks must usuan, with brushes, or by such other means as vill-not-wear-them-down-"

# National League.

Kattonal League.
Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:
W. L.
Baltimore 90 30 New York 64 67 Cleveland S0 48 Philadelphia 62 68 Cincinnati 77 50 Washington 59 72 Boston 74 57 Brooklya 58 73 Chicago . . . . . 71 57 St. Louis . . . . 40 90 Pittsburg .... 66 63 Louisville ... 38 92

In Prison for Life.

George Troutman, who murdered his pretty sweetheart, Blanche Simpson, in St. Louis, several months ago, was sentenced to the pentientiary for life by Judge Edmunds, the Court lawing acceptable to the continuous acceptable with the continuous accept ed his plea of guilty to murder in the sec-ond degree on the recommendation of the Circuit Attorney.

Bars United States Currency. McGill University, of Montreal, Que-bee, has issued a notice refusing to accept in future my more United States silver or paper money in payment of scholarship fees. United States checks will only be accepted at 1/4 per cent. discount.

Bay State Politics. Silver Democrats and Populists in convention at Boston, Saturday, nominated a State ticket, headed by Geo. F. Williams. Gold standard Democrats also nominated a complete ticket, hended by

John Boyd Thacher has declined the silver Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

Baby Haaged Itself. The 18-month-old baby of Mrs. Louis Afrato, of 3221 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, was left in a baby carriage asleep. It climbed over the side and fell out. The restraining strap became

wrapped around the child's neck and

Argonia State Bank Closed. At Argonia, Kan., the Argonia State Bank closed its doors and is in charge of the State Bank Commissioner. The total

assets of the bank are about \$12,000. Rulned by Cuban War.

H. Dumois & Co., shipping and commission merchants of New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$243,800; nominal assets, \$871,529; actual assets, \$6,760. Nearly all the assets are in Cuba, in possession of either the Spanish stronger the insurants.

army or the insurgents. Fay Templeton Elopes.
Fay Templeton, the actress, has eloped with a Mr. Brown, a nephew of John Wananeaker, of Philadelphia. The couple left Springfield, Mass., Saturday night, and as Fay had her trunks checked to Montreal, they are supposed to be

KURDS KILL

Six Hundred Armenians Butchered in Kharput.

Details received in Constantinople rearring the massacre at Egin, in the vilay t of Kharput, show that the Kurds at acked the Armenian quarter, killed a

large number of its inhabitants, and pil-laged and burned their houses. Many Armenians escaped to the mountains. Ac-cording to the accounts of the Turkish government 600 Armenians were killed at Egin, and these advices also state that the outrage was provoked by the Ar-menians firing into the Turkish quarter, No authentic details of the massacre have yet heen received. The Armenians of yet been received. The Armenians of Egin escaped the massacres of 1895 by purchasing their security with money and produce. It is feared here that the masproduce. It is feared here that the mass sacre at Egin is the beginning of a fresh series of massacre in Armenia. A special cabinet meeting has been held at the palace in order to consider plans for completing the defenses of the Dardanelles as proposed by the Russian Gen. Tschikatscheff, who inspected these fortifications some time ago, which was regarded as indicating an understanding between Turkey and Russia for defensive purposes. Artim Pasha, the Turkish inder-secretary of foreign affairs, has been instructed to accomplish the reconciliation of the government with the Armenians, the means suggested being that Armenians should send an address to the Sultan, praying for protection, asserting Sultan, praying for protection, asserting that the Armenians are always loyal, and condemning the agitators.

## UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Practical Effect in Leadville by Order

Practical Effect in Leadville by Order of Gov. McIntire.

Gov. McIntire, of Colorado, sent a telegram of instructions to Gen. Brooks at Leadville, giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in that city and district. Gen. Brooks is specifically instructed to permit no interference from any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities. Lieut. Byram, the United States officer attached to the Govergor's staff, was with him when the telegram was being drawn up, and on being asked if it gave Gen. Brooks milltary power sufficient to enforce martial ary power sufficient to enforce martial aw, reported that it practically amounted to martial law. No further violence has to martini law. No interest violence has been reported at Lendville, but, as it is known that more than 500 new model Winchesters are in possession of the roters, as well as large supplies of dynamite, ers, as well as large supplies of dynamite, grave fears are entertained by both the citizens and the military. To give Gen. Brooks the full support of the entire State military force, Gov. McIntire has sent-orders to the two Second Regiment companies held in reserve, one at Lake City and the other at Montevista, to proceed at once to Leadville. This will place at the General's immediate disposal S50 solthe General's immediate disposal S50 sol-diers, including the Chaffee Light Artillery with Gatling guns and also the Den-ver city troop of cavalry.

# CORBETT ACCEPTS.

He and Sharkey Will Meet at San Francisco. Saturday night last Manager Groom. vho was slightly nettled because an offer of \$10,000 telegraphed to Corbett and Sharkey a week previous had been treat-ed with what savored of silent contempt, sped another couple of nessages over the wires, warning the big bruisers that the San Francisco National Club's offer would only remain open a week longer. Groom received a dispatch from Corbett stating that if the club would post the amount of the purse in responsible hands with the understanding that Corbett and Sharkey were to receive the full amount whether were to receive the full amount whether the fight took place or not, the offer would be accepted, and the fighters would come without delay. Corbett mentioned that Sharkey and himself had decided to box their ten rounds on some date between Nov. 20 and 30.

Net Gain of Only 154 Names.

Net Gain of Only 154 Names.
Dominic I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. He says: "There were added to the rolls during the year 40,374 new pensioners; and there were restored 3,873 who had been previously dropped, a total of 44,247. During the same period the losses were 29,393 by death and 1,141 by remarriago (widows): 1,684 by legal limitations (minors): 2,352 because of failure to claim pension for because of failure to claim pension for three years, and 9,323 for other causes, an aggregate of 41,003. an aggregate of 44,003. The net gain over the previous year was only 154 and it may be now safely assumed that the roll from this time forth will show a marked and steady diminution unless. Congress should enact still more liberal provisions than are now upon the statute books. The rate of mortality among our pensioners, narticularly among those who pensioners, narticularly among those who pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the rebellion, is served during the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing, the number reported deceased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding period in the history of the bureau. The whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1890, was 970,678. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for pensions was \$138,214,761; a decrease of \$1,592,575; as compared with the previous year." There were 495,064 pension claims pending at the close of the previous year. There were 405,004 pension claims pending at the close of the fiscal year, 234,337 being applications for increases made by persons now on the rolls. Although last year's estimate of \$140,000,000 for pensions was \$1,790,020 more than was necessary for the past fiscal year, the Commissioner duplicates that estimate for the next fiscal year. that estimate for the next fiscal year, stating that he believes the adjudication of many cases will make the full amount necessary. It is his intention to push the settlement of cases as rapidly as possible. An estimate of \$1,225,580 is made sible. An estimate of \$4,228,580 is made-for miscellaneous expenses. Concerning prosecution he says: "Offenders against the pension laws have been so rigorously prosecuted during the past three years; that the criminal work of the law division.

has been materially lessened." Big Blaze in Savannah Big Blaze in Savannah,
In Savannah, Ga, fire gutted the fivestory building on Bay street occupied by
A. B. Hull & Co., wholesale grocery, and
damaged the adjacent building, which
was unoccupied. The loss on stock is
about \$35,000, with \$31,000 insurance.
The damage to buildings is estimated at
\$15,000. Frank McStay, a fireman, fell
through a gratting receiving inviring

through a grating, receiving injuries from which he soon died.

Party Needs Funds. An address to the Democrats of the Inited States has been given out at the hendquarters of the national Democracy, 39 East 23d street, New York. It is dated at the national Democratic hendquarters, Palmer House, Chicage, but was sent to the headquarters in New York City by Chairman Bynum upon his arrival there,

Mrs. George Sues for a Divorce Mrs. George Sues for a Divorce.
Mrs. Mattie P. George, of Rockford,
Ill., has brought suit at Nawburg, N. Y.,
for an absolute divorce, on statutory
grounds, against her husband, Rev. Henry P. George. The electedant is serving
a sentence of lifteen years' imprisonment
for the death of Miss. Lottie Townsend, of
Fishkill.

Rush Wheat to Eritain.

The British ships fielensburg, Star of France, John Cook, Formosa and the stehmer Aggie left San Francisco Thurs-France, John Cook, Formosa and the steamer Aggie left San Francisco Thursday bound for Queenstown with their holds full of California grain, and the butter of all four sailing vessels had

through to their destination as fast as the NEWS OF OUR STATE through to their destination as fast as the favors of the sea or air would let them Grain-carrying vessels are in demand at that port, and the Bermuda, which arrived Wednesday, is the only ship in port prepared for such a carge, that is not en-gaged, so great is the demand for quick delivery.

MILITARY ACADEMY BURNED.

One Handred Lives Imporiled by the Destruction of an Institution.
The Missouri Military Academy, strated about one mile southwest of Mexico, was burned to the ground at an early to, was burned to the ground at an early hour Thursday, norming, causing a loss of \$75,000 to the building and a heavy loss in personal effects. Insurface, \$37,000, One hundred students were in the building when the fire broke out and, while no lives were lost, many of them had harrow escapes and received injuries to the property less serious. The dames broke more or less serious. The flames brok noge or less serious. The flames broke out in the east wing of the building, which was a substitutial three-story structure of stone and brick, and frequethe nature of the fire it is thought to have been the work of an incendary. The boys sleeping in the second and third stories f the building were compelled to jump from the windows. Twenty-one were injured, but none fatally. The building was soon burned to the ground and all its contents destroyed. Nothing was saved by the faculty or students. The loss susthe faculty or students. The loss sus-ined by the students is not known, but vill be heavy.

# MISSIONARY SHIP SINKS.

Gone Down in Southern Seas. , The South Sea missionary schooler of he Josephites, the Evanella, is reported to have foundered at sen in longitude 147 degrees west, latitude 14 degrees 30 minutes south, July 26. The news was received in advices brought by the Tahiti brig Tropic Bird. Capt. McGrath, the cook and search in the property of the search of the cook and search of the search of t several missionaries who wer on board took to the small boats none to oon to save themselves from being car ried down with the wreck. After drifting about for twenty-six hours they were picked up by a south-bound vessel and landed on the Island of Tabiti.

INDIAN TERRITORY'S CONDITION

Bad Now as in the Days of Cook's Gang-Terrorism Is Rampant. People who have traveled through the Indian Territory during the past few days report a woeful condition existing in that country. Crime is rampant and he people are in a state of terror. Many people say that the condition now is forse than it has been for many years with the exception of the brief reign of the notorious Cook gang. While there are no train robberies reported there are frequent murders, robberies and similar crimes, and the Territory swarms with whisky peddlers.

End Lives of Two Goaded to a frenzy of jealousy by the tains of her lover and the display of a letter that convinced her she shared his interest with another woman. Grace nterest, with another woman, Grace Bark Thursday put a bullet through the eart of Harry M. Conway at No. 951 West Madison street, Chicago, and ther turned the revolver on herself and sho herself through the breast. The aim wa unerring, and both died instantly. The formerly lived at Lyons and Chinton

Army of the Cumberland. Rockford, Ill., entertained a distinguished gathering of veterans of the war, the ed gathering of veterans of the war, the occasion being the twenty-sixth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The opening session was held at the hall of the Grand Army. It was called to-order by Gen. James, Barnett, of Cleveland, who officiated in the absence of the president, Gen. W. S. Roserrans, the latter being in California recuperating, his health.

Ate Tainted Pork.

The first death from trichinosis in Chi The first death from trichinosis in Chicago within eight months was reported to the health department. Wednesday. The victim was Annie Powers, 17 years of age. The girl was taken sick three weeks ago after having eaten a piece of diseased pork. She died in great agony. Last year there were but four cases of this disease in the city and eath proceed. this disease in the city, and each proved fatal.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Joseph N. Wolfson, a New Orleans law rer, was arrested for aiding in fleeding the Union National Bank out of \$36,000. The system pursued in this robbery was to draw checks for large amounts, smaller ums being charged.

American Dies of Cholera, The steamer Oriental brought news to San Francisco that a member of the crew of the United States cruiser Boston had died of cholera at Shanghai. No other died of cholera at Shanghai.

American Bidders Shut Out.
The Toronto, Ontario, City Council has oted that tenders from United States oncerns shall not be considered in the paping of hids for the plants. pening of bids for the plumbing and teamfitting of the new court house.

Keeping Them to Kill.

The Turkish authorities have put a stop to the deportation of Armenians, which has been going on since the recent fatal riots in Constantinople.

# MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3,50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 10c corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 10c to 17c; trye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel; 20c to 30c; braom corn, common short to cheice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c corn, No. 2 yellow, 19c to 20c; oats corn, No. 2 yellow, 19e to 20e; onts No. 2 white, 16e to 17c; rye, No. 2, 34 to 36c. Cincinnati Cattle, \$2,50 to \$4,75; hogs

Carcanata Cattle S4.50 to \$4.75; boss. \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 19c; ryc, No. 2, 34c to 36c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 18c to 60c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 28c; dist, No. 2 white, 20c; ryc, 34c to 50c.

o-22c; rye. 34c to

to 22c; rye. 34c to five red of the red of t So. 70 So. 25. Sufficient St. 75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; slicen, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red. 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 20c; sats, No. 2 white,

22c to 24c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs

TEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI GANDERS

Ferdinand Schultz Was Tired of Life Lausing Aldermen and Street Car Company Lock Horns-Largest Facof Ita Kind In the World Burned

Suicide of a Bay City Man

Ferdinand Schultz, one of the German residents of Bay City, col ted suicide by drowning. He left his home estensibly to go to his work at Hine's meat market. His son, who carriid his breakfast, as usual, waited until 7 o'clock without seeing his father, and then returned home. He then learned that the body of his father had been taken from the slip at the foot of 13th street It is presumed that Schultz went direct from his home to the river and drowned himself. Schultz was nearly 60 years of age, and half of that time had lived in Bay City. He was a butcher by occupa-tion, He has six children.

People of Lansing Must Walk. Lansing is without street car service in account of the inability of the company and City Council to get together, and the people are beginning to talk of holding an indignation meeting to express themselves on the matter. The Aldermen Insist that they will not vote away the rights of the people, as they term it, in order to influ ence the company to remain, and they tall onfidently of their ability to dispose of a franchise to a new company are any time. The officers of the company are still obdurate, and assert that no company would accept a franchise similar to the one under which they have been working. An attempt will be made by business men to induce the Council and the company to patch up an agreement, but there is not much hope of success. In the meantime citizens are wearing out shoc leather and are being put to great annoyance in consequence the stopping of the cars.

Wood Dish Factory Destroyed Fire Sunday afternoon at Traverse City occasioned a loss of about \$50,000 to the Oval Wood Dish Company, whose factory is the largest of the kind in the world. The departments where oval dishes and wire end dishes were manufactured is a wire end dishes were manufactured is a total loss. About thirty-five valuable oval and wire end dish and veneering ma-chines were destroyed, together with other expensive machinery. The loss on the building will be about \$5,000, machines \$30,000, stock \$2,000, besides heavy los on miscellaneous fixtures, etc. The boilers were only partially destroyed and the engines were saved. The warehouses, containing \$30,000 worth of stock, were saved. There is sufficient stock of to last two months, during the rebuilding

## Run Over and Kitled.

Thursday morning the passenger train due in Ypsilanti at 6 a. m. brought the sad intelligence that a man had been struck by the locomotive at a point about one mile west of Ypsilanti. Investigation showed that the man was J. L. Harlow, and that death must have instantly resulted. Mr. Harlow had been in poor health for the last two weeks, the disease and worrs over business matters finally affecting the brain. Deceased was 60 years of age, and came from Dexter about fifteen years ago. A widow and one son, Frank, pro prictor of the Washington House, at Mar hall, survive.

# Short State Items.

A large amount of hay is being baled in Eagle and Watertown Townships, Clinton County. The price naid is \$6 and \$7.

George Gardner Goold, who came to the wilderness near Onondaga, where he spent his life, is dead. Citizens of Athens complain that their

house reats are too high; "taight almost as well live in Chicago." They have to pay \$12 and \$14 per month.

Mrs. James Pöster, who died at Battle Creek Monday, had resided there a quar-ter of a century, was widely known and esteemed for her charities and kind deeds. She was 83 years old.

Matt McEllen, night policeman at the tunnel depot in Port Huron, was attacked by footpids while on his way home from work at an early hour. He had just drawn his menth's pay, which fact was probably known to his assallants. Mc-Ellen made a good defense and put the at-tacking party to flight.

At Cheboygan Duncan McMullen died from a dose of earbolic acid, but whether taken by mistake or with suicidal intent is not known. He was terribly crippled from an accident in a saw mill some years ing, having ignited from a defective chimago, when he stumbled and sat down on her. The husband also saw his house a revolving slab saw, and besides losing a leg was horribly mutilated.

James Coleman, aged 26, residing a Dayton, Ohio, while awaiting an incoming train at the Wabash depot at Adrian, became involved in an altereation with an unknown man, and received a fatal knife wound in the bowels. A tramp giving the name of Bob McKenzie, of Detroit, found hiding in a freight car, was arrested on

For twenty years L. S. Warner, of Yn For twenty years 1s. S. Warner, of Apsilanti, has been coveting a relic of the old flagship Lawrence, which carried Perry during the battle of Lake Erie Sept. 10, 1813. His longing has just been gratified by the gift of a cane cut from the old flagship while lying at Erie, Pa., secured-from the daughter of the man who cut it, so that it is known to be genuine.

Willie Gerred, William Milgroff and Frank Earnest, aged 13, 14 and 15 respectively, were taken into custody at Lapeer by Sheriff Demorest, who found they were runaways from Toronto. The boys said they were going West to seek their fortunes, and intended locating at some silver mine. Chief of Palice Gra-zett, of Toronto, wired to hold the boys, as Earnest was wanted for theft.

The Harrison sink hole north of Addi ection has swallowed 4,000 onds of dirt and all the trees and brush in

tonds of airt and all the trees and brush, in that vicinity.

The Kalamazoo Game and Fish Protective Association's hunt for game destroyers closed Thursday, Gen. William Shaksspeare's side winning from Sheriff Vosburg's by 5,200 counts to 3,185. There burg s by 3,200 counts of 3,133. There were killed: Blue heron, 7; crows, 39; king-fishers, 25; hawks, 35; bittern, 38; skunks, 3; blue-racers, 3; red squirrels, 188; woodehucks, 7; bluejars, 201; butcher bitds, 2; crow blackbirds, 4; dog fish, 2; ratiesnake, 1.

Rev. Ralph Newman, formerly of Jackson, has resigned as paster of the Upton M. E. Church at Battle Creek, and with his wife will go to Boston, where both will take up post graduate work. After three years study they intend to enter the missionary field in Japan, doing educational work.

Some months ago Peter Delaney, pro-prietor of the Union Hotel, of Jackson, gave Paul Worth \$400 to place for him in wager upon a foot race. Worth, it is claimed, skipped with the money. He was later arrested and his trial for embezzle-ment in the Circuit Court ended Friday in,h disagreement of the jury, after being aut over twenty-four hours.

Dr. James B. Townsend, a Jackson

Around Omer late crops, owing to frost are a complete failure; early crops not up to expectations.

Patrick J. Conway, for many years resident of Jackson, died Monday night aged 81 years.

Omer, the largest village on the new Detroit and Mackinac, wants a flour mill and hardyvood factory.

At Williamston Carl Post was arrested for stealing articles from farmers' wag ons. Others implicated escaped. Furnaces have been discarded as

means of heating the schools at Evart and a steam-heating system installed, A married lady in Calhoun County i the building and boards herself, all for Burglars entered the office of the Stand

ard Oil Company at Port Huron, blew open the safe and secured about \$05 in eash. There is no clew as to the guilty narties. Sunday night unknown persons tam-pered with the Michigan Central track three miles south of Grayling, and the engine and several cars left the rails.

Fortunately they did not tip over, and no one was injured. Three men are under arrest on suspicion. Mrs. S. L. Bird and her mother, of Pontiac, while visiting in Cleycland, woman-like, looked under the bed-not in vain. There lay a big, burly negro. A man in the same house rushed after him with a revolver, but the negro jump-

ed from a window and escaped. Deputy Sheriff L. G. Adams, of Davison, was informed that a crazy man was running at large in the southern part of Davison Township. Upon investigation the officer found a man lying by the road-side sick and hungry. He gave his name as John Graves and said he had recently, escaped from the county house in Shiawassee County. It is said the ufortunate fellow hed actor nothing to find the transfer. fellow had eaten nothing in about a week. He is somewhat feeble-minded, and when able to travel it is thought he will be taken to the institution at Lapeer.

Through the efforts of Supervisor B. R. Spencer, of Orange Township, a number of farmers of Kalkaska County have ex imented with sorghum the past sea-in and Mr. Spencer has just put in a crusher and the necessary machinery for converting the raw material into syrup convering the raw material into some Thus far the experiment promises well, in spite of the fact that the season has not been favorable and those who have raisin spite of the fact that the season has not been favorable, and those who have rais-ed the cane were unfamiliar with the bus-iness. A fair degree of success, how-ever, will couse others to give sorghum a trial next year.

Saturday night while Wm. Eno, a farmer living three miles southwest of narmer living three miles southwest of Milford, was at work upon a bean machine, Frank Hudson, a young man who lives near Eno's, struck him twice upon the head with a hammer, crushing his skull before bystanders could interfere, and then ran home. Hudson has been a little off, for some time, but was considered than the property of the considered that the considere ered harmless. He had conceived the insane idea that Euo was seeking to injure aim or his friends in some way. He was removed to the Pontiac insane asylum. Eno lies in a critical condition, and will probable the will probably die.

The Executive Committee of the State Fair Board announced that by a careful management they may come out even, but will be hardly a cent ahead. During the fair it was announced that much money had been made, but the officers had not then stopped to consider the great ex-pense attached to the big show. The members are well satisfied, however, when they stop to consider that only one other fair in the country made money this year, and that was the one given in

linnesota, where they had the national eunion of the G. A. R. to draw upon. A Waterford correspondent says crops in that vicinity: The yield this year of corn promises to be far above the average. Farmers are quite busy now sowing their wheat, and there will be a sowing their wheat, and there will be a much larger acreage sown to wheat this fail than last year. The recent rains have kept the ground in fine condition for seeding, and prespects are that grain crops will get a good top before winter sets in. Potato digging has just begun and the crop is a good one. The apple crop is the largest it has been for years, but the quality nothing to brag of. Nearly all, the red varieties are affected with bless. he red varieties are affected with bleck specks on the surface. The farmers are at a loss to find storage for their apples

this year. Monday morning the wife of Joseph Pettinger, who lives two and a half miles south of Case City on a farm belonging to one Neil McClarty, left her 17-months old babe sleeping in a cradle to make an errand to a family living about a quarter of a mile away from her home. She lad reached the neighbor's house when, looking back, she saw her own dwelling burnbeing consumed and made a desperate effort to reach the house, only to find the baby being roasted in the burning build-He broke in a window and crawled into the burning structure, and grabbing the child rulled it through the window saving it from cremation, but the child was already dead. Mrs. Pettinger is in a precarious condition over the loss of her

Albert Levi, of Croswell, was shot Albert Levi, of Croswell, was shot Monday by Samuel Livergood, two and one-half miles south of Roseburg. Levi and wife have been keeping house for Livergood for the past year, Levi renting Livergood's farm and the latter boarding with him. For some time they have not been on friendly relations. The men got into a quarrel over Levi leaving a gate open in a field which Livergood had raserved for his own use. Livergood flew into a passion and pulled a receiver and shot Levi in the breast, the ball striking a rib and glancing off. Levi then turned to run, when he was again shot, this time in the right hip. Neither shot will prove fatal. Livergood ran away, od ran away, will prove fatal. Intergood ran away, but was captured in Yale and taken to Port Huron and lodged in jail. Both parties are quiet, hard-working farmers, well respected in the community.

The Wisclogel planing mill and furni The wiscoger planning and has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, including tramways, five box cars and a pile of 10,000.

Joseph H. Paugburn, a traveling sales-man of Jackson, stumbled on a loose rail-ng of the Milwaukee street bridge June I last and was thrown, grips in hand, nto the shallow river beneath, the darkss preventing him from seeing the obstruction. He was badly injured, and has commenced suit against the city of Jackson for \$20,000 damages.

John Parkins, a laborer of London Out, died at Port Huron under sus-pictous circumstances at the home of Mrs. Churchill. A post morten revenled nothing, and the body was turned over the Undertaker Kelly for burial. Kelly to Undertaker Kelly for burial. Kelly if fused to allow anyone to touch the bountil he had received pay for his work. Martin Daw, of Saginav, seems to be playing in hard luck. He lost his hand in a mill some time ago, hid in his crippled condition was unable toaget work and provide for his family. His wife deserted

him, and he has just confessed his inabil

ity to care for his two boys, 6 and 8 years old, and they will be sent to the State

HAS DONEMUCH GOOD.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPUL SORY SCHOOL LAW.

lany Additional Children Are Attend ing School - Interesting Extracts from Superintendent Pattengill's Annual Report.

Michigan's Schools-"The financial stringency and the con-tinued low price of agricultural and min-

ing products has a tendency in some lo-calities to curtail the amounts expended for educational purposes," are the words with which Superintendent of Public Inwith which Superintendent of Public Instruction Pattengill prefaces his forty-ninth annual report. "But," he says, "the loyal manner and commendable spirit, with which almost all off-our-communi-ties have maintained the schools is a just cause for increased pride in our State. Teachers have given much more study to the sclence of teaching. Better methods he science of teaching. Better methods are constantly coming into use." More carerul and diligent work on the part of county school commissioners is noted, and the regularity of attendance in the district schools has improved to a surprising de-gree. The increase of public school-li-braries during the year is reported at 50 per cent, over the previous year, and the greatly improved appearance of country school buildings and grounds is enthusissically commended. The compulsory school law is said to linve proven the most helpful bit of school legislation enacted for some years. It has had the effect of for some years. It has had the effect of bringing into school thousands of children bringing into school thousands of children who had previously bid defiance to the law, and were growing up in ignorance. In some places, it is said, enforcement of the law has brought into school; so many pupils that a halt had to be called until more room could be provided. In some localities, however, the law has been utterly neglected. "Nothing within recent toganties, however, the law has been ut-terly neglected. "Nothing within recent years," it is said, "has created quite so much interest at least in rural schools as the State spelling contests." At least twenty-five counties took hold of the matter with zest and 800 commonly mis spelled words have been studied until many pupils could spell every word. In townships large audiences have been drawn by the contests and the library funds augmented by an udmission fee. increased requirements of teachers as stimulated greater effort and during the past year nearly as many second-grade certificates have been granted as in any two previous years. Upward of 400 school districts in the State have for longer or shorter period been working ider the free text book plan, and the under the free text book plan, and the unanimous testimony of the districts is in favor of the system. The following statistical information for the last school year is appended to the report. School custom of graded school districts, 397,689; school census of ungraded school districts, 302,139; enrollment in graded graded schools, 264,020; enrollment in ungraded schools, 212,058; estimated num-ber of pupils attending select schools, 38,636; number of teachers necessary to supply graded schools, 5,532; number of eachers necessary to supply ungraded chools, 6,549; total number of male eachers employed, 3.634; total number of tenchers employed, 3,634; total number of female teachers employed, 12,379; aggre-gate wages of all teachers in graded schools, \$2,572,732.60; aggregate wages of all teachers in ungraded schools, \$1,-305,507.48; average wages of male teach-poses, \$4617; average wages of male teachers, \$46.17; average wages of female teachers, \$55.09; total number of school houses, 7,835; estimated value of al school property, \$16,766,882;

# MICHIGAN COUNTY VALUATION

Potal Reduced from \$1,130,000,000 to The State Board of Equalization has completed the work of equalizing the valuation of the several counties of the State and submitted a report upon which the State taxes will be apportioned for the last taxes will be apportioned for the next five years. The total valuation of the State fixed by the board in 1891 was \$1,130,000,000. This year the board re-dwed the valuation is reasonable. duced the valuation in many counties and increased if in others, the total valuation being reduced to \$1,105,100,000: Wayne County, in which Detroit is situated, was increased in valuation \$15,000,000, that of Houghton and Kent each \$2,500,000. St. Clair: and Grand Traverse S1,000,000. Midland, Oceana, Sanilac and Wexford \$500,000. Huron \$750,000, and Oakland The counties which were dereased \$5,000,000 were Marquette and Renominee. Other reductions were: St. Joseph, \$2,500,000; Iosco, \$5,600,000; Alpena, Muskegon and Iron, each \$2,500,000; Bary, \$2,500,000; Ontonagon, \$1,250,000; Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton. Crawford, Paton, Genesee, Gogebie, Hillsdale, Keweenaw, Livingston, Ros-common, and Saginaw, each, \$1,000,000; Kalkaska, \$950,000; Alcona, \$850,000; d Presque Isle, each, \$750

Lake, Clare and Presque 1sle, each, 8750, 000; Alger, Allegan, Baraga, Cass, Charlevoix, Gladwin, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Luce, Mecosta, Missaukee, Monroe, Delta, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otego, Schoolcraft and Van Buren, each, \$500,000; Chippewa and Montmorency, each, \$400,000; Cheboggan, \$200,000; Benzie, Lepholla and Shiwassee, each \$250,000. Isabella and Shiawassee, each, \$250,000 The valuation of the remaining counti s unchanged. PASTORS HAVE TO GO HUNGRY

Effect of Hard Times on the Methodis

Ministers of Michigan.

The Methodists have been in conference at Lansing, The conference voted to admit women as delegates to the general conference by the overwhelming minjority of 220 to 4, settling this much mooted question. The victory was made all the more complete by giving the laymen equal representation with the clergy, by a vote of 180 fg 34. The following local preachers were elected deacons: Lewis H. Maning, Big Rapide, Frank A. Blake, South Haven; J. W. Rochelle, Lowell; John A. Burr, Jay Edward Kirby, Walter, N. D. Riggs, A. C. Parsons, J. W. Westover, The deacons elected to elders' orders were Arthur W. Muniford, J. D. McDonald, Walter N. D. Riggs, and William J. Mussey. One of the presiding elders conference by the overwhelming miniority Donald, Walter N. D. Riggs, and William J. Mussey. One of the presiding elders reported to the conference that some of his ministers had reported that during the last year, they often had left their tables with their hunger unsatisfied in order, that their children might have enough to eat. The reports generally show that the ministers have been great sufferers because of the financial depression, scores of salaries being in arrears. All other collections averaged well with those of previous years. those of previous venrs.

Why the Plot Failed, "Did you try that scheme of ringing a bell on Johnson when he was in the middle of his speech?" "Yes, and it fizzled. Johnson was a street car conductor at one time." "Well?" the mistake of ringing twice and he took it as a compliment. Thought it was a signal for him to go aliead.".

A Village of Violin Makers.

The only place in the world where violin making may be suid to constitute he staple industry is Markneukirchen, in Saxony, Germany, with its sur-rounding villages. There are altogether about 15,000 people in the district engaged exclusively in the manufacture of violina

HOW UNCLE SAM IS BEED.

Has Paid 53,000,000 in Ten Years for Something He Did Not Get.

The Naval Department has at least opened its eyes to an evil of long standing and a reform may be looked for. It is in the matter of paying premiums to hear the matter of paying premiums to new warships for increased speed. Within the past ten years about \$3,000,000 has been paid in this way, yet there has been but little advance in the matter of speed. Vessels would make speed records on their trial trips and receive the bootus, but when put into service they could not be the could be the paying they could not be the could be the co on their triat trips and receive the 30nus, but when put into service they could not maintain their records. Of the \$3,000,000 about two-thirds has gone to the Cramps of Philadelphia.

When we began the building of the new nayy, it was thought desirable, because of the untried capabilities of American builds. To offer them repersual in-

can builders, to offer them generous in-ducements to improve their plants and put forth their best efforts. The premium was decided upon, but it was not the speed bonns of to-day. The earlier ships-were contracted for on the plan of a premium for increased units of horse power. Under this system were built the Yorktown, Petrel, Coucord, Bennington, Charleston, Newark and Baltimore, With the exception of the Baltimore, which earned a horse-power premium of \$106,442, the contractors carned but litthe. It was the Baltimore's big horse-power bonus which determined the Navy Department to change the system and future Contracts embraced a provision for speed premiums alone. These offers for speed premiums alone. These offers were more than liberal. They began with the Philadelphia and San Francisco, at the rate of \$25,000 per quarter knot in excess of the contract requirement of 19 knots. Under this both vessels garried a bonus for their builders of \$100,000, they having made 20 knots on their respective trials. When the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis and Olympia were contracted for the offered premium was increased to \$50,000 per quarter knot over 20 knots. The Cramps built the ships and made them go very fast on their snips and made thein go very fast of their trials, the Columbia earning \$350,000 and the Minneapolis \$414,600. This last prize opened the eyes of the department, and thereafter the offers of premiums were very much reduced, and in the later contracts for battleships and gunboats they have been withdrawn altogether. The great prize of \$350,000 just won by, the Brooklyn is the last of the big premiums. There are now only four ships under construction that are to gay premiums for speed—the battleship I own and minus for speed—the battleship lowa and the three guibonts building at Newport News. The rate of these last, however, is much lowers. The Town is to receive \$50,000 for each quarter knot excess, but the gubonts will only get \$5,000. At this rate the possible prizes will not be great; though the Iowa may carn \$100,000. The Recursing and Kentucky, battleships, are to receive no speed premiums, nor are the three additional battleships, authorized by the next Congress. On the contrary, they are to forfeit \$25,000 for every quarter knot under 16.

# WHEAT ON THE JUMP.

Prices Have Advanced Steadily and Speculation is Reviving. Speculation is Reviving.

Within fifteen days the price of wheat
in Chicago has advanced 10 cents, and
there is more buying as prices work
higher. For five consecutive days there

has been an advance above the closing figures of the previous day, and last week the advance was 7% cents. This has brought about a more confident feeling in everything in the way of grain and provisions, and the despondent feeling that has prevailed for two months is fast disapearing. Speculation is broadening, and the farmer is receiving the benefit.

The market Friday was a dulsy. The wise traders, who thought 65 cents for December was high-water mark, and sold out their long wheat at a rair profit, as well as the short seller, who has been feeling for the top to get out a line, thought they had a cinch, and played for thought they had a cinch, and played for a break. They got it, as December sold from 65½ cents to 64½ cents. Then the situation changed, and the early sellers suddenly wanted their wheat back. It was an ordinary market up to midday, but in the last hour the price advanced stendily. After the close sales were made at 67½ cents. Fifteen days ago, at 57½ cents, it had no friends. Now it has an abundance of them.

The feature of the advance is that prices all over the world are maving up as fast as they do in Chicago, and the each wheat.

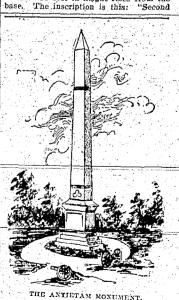
all over the world are moving up as fast as they do in Chicago, and the each wheat is being taken by millers and experters faster than at any time in years. There is no manipulation, but simply a supply and demand market.

A coterie of big traders are arrayed on the bull side, who have great confidence in the future of values. They are John Cudaby W. R. Linn and W. T. Baker They bought wheat because they believed it cheap, and W. T. Baker does not hesitate to say that he believes it will sell at 11 below and they will be wil before another crop is raise are well adjusted to requirements, and America for once holds the key to the situation, and can dictate prices to for-

# HONOR FOR ANTIETAM'S DEAD

Fine Monument on the Buttlefield Re-

cently Dedicated. The monument to the dead soldiers of he battle of Antietam, erected by the This deplay a superior of the control of the contro with a die 6 feet square and 616 feef high A shaft 53 feet in height rises



Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomne." The cost of the Anny of the Potomne." The cost of the monument was \$15,000, and rises on the turnpike, 200 yards from the old historic Dunkard Church, around which the brigade fought so valiantly, losing 545 men in one dox's battle.

n one day's battle m one day's battle.

The orators of the occasion were Gen.
O. O. Howard, Gen. Isaac J. Wister, Gen.
James W. Latta, Gen. H. H. Buckham,
Col. Thomas J. Stuart, Capt. Juliu E.
Reilly, and Capt. W. W. Kerr.

Mr. Brynn being a Populist is would be presumed that he is made of the same kind of mud" as the others of that crowd, which from the tone of the following are evidently after something other than the emancipation of the "masses." They were promised something and evidently intend to have it or

Mr. Bryan's little scalplock.

The letter of one of the mainstays of Ohio Populism, whose initials, P. J. E., were signed to the document, appeared in were signed to the document, appeared in the Ohio Populist of recent date. The letter in full follows:

"Do you want to win this fight? Well, you can do it if you don't insist on acting

"You can't win, and you know-it, without Populist help. You can't win unless you can earry Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. In each of these state the Populist vote largely outnumbers the Democratic vote. You cannot carry a single one of these states unless you get the Populist vote in those states unless you get the Populist vote in those states, and all-of it at that. Now, another thing. Dou't you be too dead certain that you are going to carry the states of North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas unless you first satisfy the Populists in those states.

"The facts are that without Populist help you are host in it; not a little bit. "Now don't you for a moment hug yourselves over the idea, 'Oh, well the Populists are going to yote the Democra ticket anyhow.' You hever made a greater mistake in your lives. They may, and again they may not lit depends entirely on how you behave yourselves." Now, listen! Populists are willing to "You can't win, and you know-it, with-

a greater mistake in your lives. They may and again they may not. It depends entirely on how you behave yourselves.

Now, listen! Populists are willing to pull off their coats and help you elect Bryan. But they are not going to help you elect Sewall. And they are not going to help you elect Sewall. And they are not going to help you of their coats and help you elect Sewall. And they are not going to help you on any doubte-dealing, thimble-rigging irrangement that means either the election of Sewall or, Hobart.

"The assurance was made by Allen, Weaver, Washhipfin and others at St. Louis that if the Populists would nominate Bryan, Sewall would be withdrawn. Chairman Joues of the national Democratic committee was there and was in close and frequent consultation with Allen, Weaver and others. It is presumed they spoke with authority. Under these statements hundreds of delegates voted for Bryan. Populists are still willing to stand by that agreement. But they will stand no cheating or false pretenses. You must carry out that agreement, and don't you forget it.

"Why. do, you want to keen Sewall on that ticket? Do you expect him to carry a single Enstern state for you? You know you don't. Do you expect him to carry a single Enstern state for you? You know you don't. Do you expect him to carry a single Enstern state for you? You know you don't. Do you expect him to carry a million votes. Do you expect ling and a million votes. Do you expect ling to a going to get one of the worst kinning you want to be doing something. The reaction is setting in: Populists are leaving you every day, and will continue to leave you. Get Sewall off, and that p.d. q.

"If you want to win this fight, you want to be doing something. The reaction is setting in: Populists are leaving you every day, and will continue to leave you. Get Sewall off, and that p.d. q.

"If you want Populist help, you can have it. They are ready to help you land your man. But you must treat with them honorably. You must show your good faith and sincerity.

"If you

# Farmers Not Fools.

Farmers Not Fools.

The farmers of this nation are smart enough to know that a monetary system that would be good for them alone would not be good for all the people. Therefore, when the Democratic speakers tell their that 50-cent doilars will raise the price of their wheat the farmer is intelligent enough to know that the statement is intended to deceive, for a currency that will raise the price of one thing will also raise the price of another. But while the farmer and merchant would be marking up their stocks, the laborer will pled along at the oil wages. Experience teaches these statements to be facts. Then suppose they mark up their products and their wares. Who is it that supports the merchant and the farmer? Is it a privileged class, who live only to spend money—the earnings of someone clse? No; not in this country. Our laboring masses support the great stores and the farmers, and when they are at work at wages that Americans ought to receive, the merchant and the farmer enjoy good times. Of what benefit would a raise in prices of goods—and—products—be then to the farmer and merchants unless a full ratio raise would come to the laboring man.

they are at work at wages that Asteriosan on the for receiver, the merchant cleans of the for the class of the control of the

holder of silver buillon can take his money to Washington, but the government will not buy it. The pilit will stripp a dollar, but the moment the silver dollar will buy but 50 cents worth of products. Nobody who has gold will cure to exchange it for silver, dollar will buy but 50 cents worth of products. Nobody who has gold will cure to exchange it for silver, dollar of dollar. Where, then, will any demand come in? Nowhere except on the part of a man who wants to pay a dollar of debt with 50 cents worth of silver buy has been kept lines. Is it upon that demand Mr. Bryan relice for the success of the free silver movement? If so, his campaign is one for repudiation. There can be no other demand, so citing Mr. Rayan's can be successed in the first of the silver movement? If so, his campaign is one for repudiation. There can be no other demand, so citing Mr. Rayan's can be paign is founded upon repudiation or delinator. In either case, does he think it, its useless to tell the thoughtful and onion is founded upon repudiation or de-tusion. In either case, does he think it worthy of the support of the American people?—Boston Advertiser.

FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.

FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.

How Protection and Free Trade Affect
Toilers.

P. B. Laird, the infor leader, gives
convincing reasons why the workingmen
should vote for McKinley and Hobart. He
says the pauper record under free trade
and protection tells the story. Of the
protection period, ending 1831, he says!

Many new factories were built and all
were running full time; our workingmen were all employed. Englisu factories were running haif time. At the
close of this period there was but one
pauper to 131 persons in New York,
while England had one pauper to thirtynine persons.

while England had one pauper to unrevalue persons.
Under the Democratic party, from 1832 to 1843, we again had a free trade tariff. At the close of this period, American factories were practically all closed. In New York there was one pauper to every thirty inhabitants. The English factories were running full time and England had but one pauper to 250 persons.

England had but one pauper to -250 persons.

Again, from 1843 to 1857, we were under Whig rule and a protective fariff. Then many new factories were built; all running on full time. At the close of this period there was but one pauper in New York to 187 persons, In England there were bread riots, factories were ranning less than half time and one pauper to every forty-three persons. Andrew Jackson said of this period that we had the greatest prosperity this or any other country had ever seen.

sons. Andrew Jackson and of this period that we had the greatest prosperity this or any other country had ever seen.

From 1847 until 1861 we again had free trade and Democratic rule. At the close of this period factories were idle, American labor unemployed, American nearl inchet and paying 12 per cent for money to defray the running expenses of the government. President Buchanan, in his message of December, 1860, practically admits that the government was bankrupt, that our factories and laboring men were idle and demanded a protective tariff. President Buchanan signed the Morrill protective bill in February, 1851.

During this period, from 1847 to 1861, England saw her greatest prosperity, laboring men-were much better of fifter than in America, her factories were all running, and she had full control of our markets. At the close of this period England had but one pauper to every 1345 inhabitants. From 1861 to 1848 the country was under Republican rule, with a present tariff. From the signing of the Morrill tariff bill factories sprung up as by magic all over the United States. The workingment pay was more than doubled, laboring men in large numbers from all the free tradic countries came here to get the benefits of our protective tariff and Anherican wages. During this period we had become the largest manufacturers of any nation or earth. Under reciprocity and a protective tariff we were fast taking the markets of the world, and no nation on earth ever experienced such prosperity.

nation on earth ever experienced such prosperity.

Our mentest prosperity was under the McKinley bill from 1801 until the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892. Statistics show that under President Harrison we had in New York but one pamper to 505 inhabitants. The English records of 1892 show one pamper to 30 inhabitants. My authority for these astounding pamper records is the "Pocket Encyclopedia on Protection," pages 48, 40. During-President Cleveland's first term the Mills bill—the worst tariff bill ever framed—pissed the Democratic House, and was killed in the Republican Senate. As the tariff the was not changed, prospecity continued in spite of the fact that Democratic President was in the white house.

perity continued in spite of the fact that a Democratic President was in the white house.

In 1892 the Democrats came into full power, controlling both houses of Converges, and that free trade apostle. Grover Cleveland, was President. Within tendays after his linuiguration orders for more than \$1,000,000 for factory anchinery was countermanded. Pactories began to close. Wages were cut down, until new there are from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Ambricans who cannot get work at any price, and God only knows how great the pauper record is.

But England is in a prosperous state, Her factories are running full time, and all her workingmen are fully employed. The largest procession of workingmen that ever paraded in Sheffield, England, was on Wednesday night after the election of Grover Cleveland. They seemed to understand, what that election mean better than we the American workingmen, did, for we dected Cleveland, and today they have got work and are much-hetter bff than we are. Eleven hundred factories were built during the Harrison administration. How many under Cleveland? None!

A vote for McKinley and Hobart, with Emphilician congressmen and legislators

theels of industry and business once fore in-motion. It is useless to tell the thoughtful and

miore in-motion.

It is useless to tell the thoughtful and discerning voter that the desired effect could be had from a mere change in the standard of the currency, leaving the reneral economic conditions as they were. No form of money produces prosperity unaided. As for free silver, nothing would so well ubricate the machinery of business after the machinery of business after the machinery of business after the machinery of the motion of the machinery of business after the machinery of the motion of the machinery of the motion of the machinery would start the engine. It could not open a factory which had been closed by free trade competition. Prefection would have to be used for that There must first be some means found of putting more money into circulation before an extra volume of either gold, silver or paper can reach the masses, and if there is any better way to do this than by making it possible for Ascerican industries to put their old pay rolls into force again, experience does not suggest it.

In a word, to have a return to prosperity we must first repeal the tariff, law which drove it away and the restore the law which produced it. There is no other recourse, and, in spite of all that Bryan may say about the "insignificance" of the tariff question, it looms, up before every discerning eye as the issue of real moment in this canvass.—San Francisco Chrodicle.

# FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE.

FINANCIAL DEPENDENCE.

A Silver Standard Would Put Us in the Hands of England.

One of the boldest mendacities of the silverites is that silver is American; gold, English; that silver stands for American independence of foreign financial rule; gold, for the subjugation of American finances to English bunkers and their Wall street hirelings. Nothing could be more opposed to fact. Should the free coimage of silver become law, the first effect would be the disappearance of gold from circulation, for no one would pay out a gold dollar worth 100 cents, when silver dollar worth 100 cents, when silver dollar worth 100 cents, when can silver dollar worth 100 cents where is silver dollars in number, gold would be sold and leave the country for other countries where it is recognized and used as coin. England, the richest of nations, would get the most of it. The addition of the gold of America to her own supply would fortify her position as mistress of the exchanges of the civilized world; for all exchanges are, and must continue to be, in gold, so long as the gold nations have the controlling wealth. The addition of the American gold would virtually give England a "corner" in the metal. She would be enabled to fix the price to the United States, to Mexico and to the silver republics of South America, just as she has already fixed the price to India, to Egypt and to her other dependencies.

America, just as she has already fixed the price to India, to Egypt and to her other dependencies.

In adopting silver the United States surrenders its financial self into the hands of England. So long as the United States maintains the gold standard, so long it preserves financial independence and financial standing and power among the commercial powers of Christophom. Surrender gold, and the countries: for gold will continue to rule in spite of the declarations of the silver howlists. Free silver, therefore, does not mean financial independence, but, on the contrary, the surrender of financial independence, but, on the contrary, the surrender of financial independence, but, on the contrary, the dollar would be controlled, and changed at will, by England, acting as the agent of the gold countries.—D. G. Eaton in New Haven Journal.

# THE EMPTY DINNER PAIL.

As I sit here (dly dreaming Of the happy time that's gone, Not a dollar in my pecket, — And the winter coming on; The thing that breaks me up the most, And makes me feel 80 small. Is the sight of that old dluner pail Hanging on the wall.

I've carried that old dinner pull For fitteen years or more. And it never saw incourse for order Or destitute before. For with shops and factories running, And the best of vages paid. And the lest of wages paid, prosperous lot of fellows were The dinner pail brigade.

But you see we wasn't satisfied.
Though it seemed most mighty strangs,
And we said we thought the country
Would be better for a change;
And we sailed about the tariff,
And we blowed about free trade,
And we voted Democratic,
Did the dinner pail brigade.

Well, a change was what we wanted.
And we got it too, you ber;
for the shops and factories all shut down.
And left us in the wet;
The hanks suspended payment.
And I lost my little all.
And the dinner pall is empty now.
That's hanging on the wall.

I'm dependent now on charlty

A PLAIN TALK TO WORKINGMEN.

Jackson, Dighth Annual Message. The A B C of the Silver Question. plex matters in connection with the free articles that enter into the wants of life. The great law of demand and

ilver idea. Let us not befog our brain with ar uments about the orime of 1873 or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us.
But let us take a common sense view

of the situation.
Now, to start with:
Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage dot and been passed and that free coinage was an actual fact. Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint and coined into silver dollars

We haven't got any silver million.

A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, but not having any ourselves we could not have a solitary, single dollar coined under the free silver not.

Iree silver act.
Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia or to some other United States mint and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose so much had been coined that all the silver in the world was made into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose that every one of these dol-lars was piled in one heap right on the next block, and

Suppose every single one of them was worth 100 cents here and everywhere.

What good would they do us unless we had something we could trade by which we could get one? Well, we have something to trade;

everybody has.
Some have labor, so much for a dollar. Some have lumber, so much for a

Some have sugar or potatoes or hams or coal or something else, all so much

or coal or something else, an so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar.

When we want one of those silver dollars, we cannot go and take it. They

was in the treasury \$111,808,340 of gold to cover the certificates and maindon't belong to us They belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to tain the redemption of legal tender notes, 378,614,048 silver dollars, which are in the treasury mainly because people object to receiving them, and other moneys aggregating \$684,519,981. The be coined. If we took one, it would be stealing.

If we asked for one for nothing, it would be begging.

If the owners gave us one for nothing,
it would be a gift.
If we borrowed one, it would cost us whole amount of money in the country in 1876 was \$765,688,284; in 1896, ineluding gold and silver bullion in the treasury, the amount is \$2,846,897,955. nterest, and so
Most of us, to get one, must trade in

bor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it.

This is absolutely and honestly so, Which Side Are You On?
Are you opposed to a sudden contraction in the volume of money now in

isn't it? Well, being so, why do we take any chances on the dollar?

distely drive out of circulation over \$600,000,000 in gold. We can get gold now. worth 100 cents on a dollar

everywhere. So we have supposed the silver to be, but Suppose it isn't.

What then? What is the use of taking a chanc

unless wo can do better? A-silver-dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, We are getting that now.

Let well enough alone. Some sax duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Demo-crat. Let him deay that he said it. Some say it is pretty bad now. We

Some say it is pretty bad now. We might as well take a chance. It can be worse.
What kind of tomfoolery is this:

Are things bad in a business way? Let us tell you something to try. Vote down this crowd of repudiators Tell the world in trumpet tones in November that we want the best money, that we will take no other, and business

Strange Bed Fellows.

The thought of sleeping with such

Seesaw Money.

The Mexican dollar wabbles with sil-

er. The United States dollar stands

the Mexican dollar has been as high as

75 cents, and it has been as low as 45

with the trade in silk and the trade in

ten, with the exchange on India and the payment of war indemnities by

China to Japan, and all the world of trade and speculation. Within the year it has been as high as 60 cents, and has

iropped to its present price.
This is the kind of seesaw money the

United States is asked to adopt. Up and down. Now high and now low. Never as good as a dollar, and never

maintaining any certain ratio with it. Labor receives in this country in wages in a year \$2,000,000,000. If these wages had been paid in silver this year the

less in the price of silver in the past six

months would have cut the value of these wages down by \$100,000,000, a tax on labor one-fifth as large as that

of the cost of the Federal Government

From a Great Democrat. A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring

classes. This portion of the commu

nity have neither time nor opportunity

to watch the clibs and flows of the

money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful tolls, they do not

perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even some

what higher, they are greatly reduced,

in fact, by the rapid increase of cur rency, which, as it appears to tank

for a year.—Philadelphia Press.

bed fellows disgusts Uncle Sam.

base the currency.
Would you like to see expital about will revive. Let the capital out that Bryan and his followers have scared under cover, and prosperity will come.—Lumber Trade Journal.

dant and interest low? Money is far more plentiful and interest rates are in gold standard nations than in the silver using countries.

Do you consider it important to the interests of trade and industry that there should be no uncertainty in regard to the basis of the country's finances? Then you must oppose the senseless agitation which is checking the investment of capital and depressing business.

Would you like to see the purchasing nower of the workingman's wages cut down one-half by a currency law which should declare that 50 cents' worth of silver was a "dollar?" Under free coinage this country would have silver monometallism, with double prices for

everything the workers buy.

Are you willing to bring on a financial panic, caused by the calling in of loans through fears of free silver repudiation, merely for the sake of trying chean noney experiments which have always resulted in disaster? If not, and if you vant an honest dollar and prosperity, you should work and vote against all attempts to debase the currency.-Whidden Graham.

solid by gold. Measured in gold and maintained at a parity with gold, its values remains. Within three years Things Might Be Far Worse It is a frequent excuse of unthink ing men for lenning toward free silver that "things can't be worse than they now are." This is a mistake. Mat-This is a mistake. Mat cents. Its value rises and falls with ters can be very much worse, espe cially for the workingmen.
First—They would be worse if wages the demand for silver, and this varies

were paid in a 53-cent dollar or in a dollar worth less than 100 cents. However it may be with mine owners and mortgage debtors, men whose capital is their labor are not interested in having the "purchasing power of their dollar" diminished. Second-Things would be made

worse for the 1,732,382 savings hank depositors in this State alone if their \$715,032,899 of savings were made pay able in depreciated dollars. Third-Things would be worse for the nearly 1,000,000 pensiones if their

monthly stipend were to be paid in 53

Fourth-Things would be werse for all the millions of beneficiaries of stock, mutual and co-operative insurance companies and all the 1,745,725 shareinsurance nolders in building and loan associa tions if payment were to be made to them in any money less good than the

Fifth-Things would be worse for everybody in case of a panic caused by the prospect of a silver basis.-New

York World.

Horse Nonsense.

"I don't think I am really any cheaper than I used to be," argued the horse. "I am worth just as much as I ever was. The blcycle has appreciated. That's all."-Chicago Tribune. money abound they are at first in-

THIS SIMPLE STORY

clined to consider a blessing. -Andrew

We cannot by law fix the value of

of the metal or coin or of any of the

supply affects the value as it does from

copper or gine. All have fallen in mar-

and improved methods of production.

ket value by mouns of new discoverie

The Tempting "More Money" Schem

the promise did they not see the string

ountry, just show him these figures: The money in this country in circ

lation, not counting the money in the

tain the redemption of legal tender

use?. A free coinage law would imme

Do you believe in a stable measure of

values which shall be fair to both debt or and creditor? The 1C to 1 scheme would put this country on a fuctuating

Have you money in the bank or loan

ed out to any one? Free sliver would

all the great commercial nations of the world and adopt that of India, China

and other cheap labor countries? If, not,

you should protest against free silver.

Do you believe that come on honesty

demands that debts contracted in 100-cent dollars should be paid in money

worth as much as that which was bor-

rowed? Free coinage means the repudiation of one-half of all obligations.

Do you know of any way in which

men who are now poor can get rich

honestly, except by hard work? If not,

you should condemn the quacks who are promising the people to make them

all rich by legislation which will de-

cut the value of your savings in two. Are you prepared to abandon the monetary standard which is used by

silver basis.

Silver certificates.....

Sherman notes....... Currency certificates...

There Has Been No Reduction

-Senator Sherman.

Reflects Credit ön American Courage

There is a good story told of Joh Hays Hammond, the American, who was implicated in the famous Trans vani conspiracy, writes Richard Hard ing Davis. Hammond was very ill dur ing fhis imprisonment, and in couse quence was permitted to go to the Cape for his health under a heavy ball. Ho was at that time under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment, and the ball was not so heavy as the fine he had still to pay, which amounts to \$175,000. He did not give his parole to return to jail, and his failing to have done so would have meant nothing more than the forfeiture of his bail, the amoun of which he could very well have af-forded to have paid. And when he had once grossed the border of the Transvani every man he met was his friend. He could on reaching the Cape have stepped upon the first outbound steamer and shaken the dust of the Transvaal from him forever.

"That is the last you will see of Jack There would be a scramble to pick up Hammond," some one said to Kruger "Lithink not," the President answered "and even if Mr. Hammond would wish to escape, I know Mrs. Hammond, and she is too fine a woman to let him think of it." Two days before his leave had expired Hammond came When a silverite urges you to vote for free coinage on the ground that "the crime of '73" reduced the money in the back to Pretoria and knocked at mid-night at the door of the jail for admittance to what, for all he then knew, meant fifteen years of his life in pris on, and the fallers were so amazed to see his face through the wicket that when he threw his valise, which he had carefully packed with whisky and cigars for his three fellow prisoners at one of them, the Boer picked it up 456,128,483 52,175,098 42,020,759 831,259,509 without examining it and carried it into the cell which Hammond, Rhodes



Phillips and Farray shared in com mon. Hammond had gained his tem porary liberty because he was ill, and he did not take advantage of that act of kindness on the part of the Boers to fly the country, and so leave his fellow conspirators to suffer a punishment which, if deserved by one, was deserved by all. It was a case of conscience and of moral as well as physical courage.

# HERE'S A SPRING SHOE.

It Actually Lifts the Feet and Saves
the Wearer from Fatigue.
A spring heel attachment for shoes



SHOES THAT LIFT THE FEET.

impetus to the step, and practically forces the body forward. It is claimed by the inventor that the use of this apparently simply device reduces the fatigue of walking one-third. It is practically adapted for use by those who take walking tours during their vacations, and persons whose business ecessitates much walking.

## DOG WITH THREE LEGS. New York Financier Has a Prize in

a Collie Puppy. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York

banker, has recently drawn a prize. He is the proud possessor of a threelegged collie puppy, which was born a few weeks ago at his summer residence at Cragston. The puppy is as well



MORGON AND HIS FREAK PET.

formed as any other animal of his spe cles, except that the left forward leg is absent and the right one grows al-most out of the center of the body. Even at this early stage the front les seems to be stronger than the hind ones.

perpetual comic valentine.

And the second of the second o

GREAT DAY IN CANTON.

Thousands of Railroad Men Visit Saturday was the scene of a big demonstration in Canton, Ohio. There, were 15, 194 big demonstration in Canton, Ohio. There, were 15, 195 big demonstration of the 1,000 big demonstration tions in the opera house in the forenoon one to the visitors from Hulton, Verons, Oak Mount and other burroughs of Allegheny County, and the other to the employes of the Carnegic City mills of Pittsburg, the speech-making was transferred to the McKinley lawn, part of it being done in the risk.

done in the rain.

It was the big delegation of railroad men from Chicago, too large for any ball, who set the example of defying the elements. They, with the three or four hundred telegraphers who came with them, surrounded the little receiving stand on the Major's lawn and listened to and cherred the assurances of heavy surrounded. cheered the assurances of hearty support delivered by their suckesmen, J. W. delivered by their spokesmen, J. W. Dodge, of the Illinois, and M. J. Burke, on behalf of the telegraphers.

McKinley to Railroad Men.
Maj. McKinley responded to the railroad men as follows:

Maj. McKinley responded to the rall-road men as follows:

My fellow-citzens: It would be a hard hearf indeed which would not be moved by this splendid demonstration. I bid you, each and every one of you, sincere welcome to my home. I count it among the greatest honors of my life to have 5,000 representative men from the great railroad lines of the country, centered in Chicago, come to this city to give me-their assumince that, in the year 1896 they stand by protection, reciprocity and sound money. These delegations coming long distances present a remarkable phase follows they have been a demonstration as this would not be possed at the profile of the country were not they have for the welfare of our country, they have for the welfare of our country were not not be possed a demonstration as this would not be possed at the presented in the national contest of this presented in the national contest of the profile of the country, were not because you want to defeat the effort which is now being assidnessly made to destroy the credit, and currency of the country, and also because, loving law and order, you want to stamp out the split of lawlessness and repudiation which now threaten it. Your active interest in this contest for good politics, good government, good morals and good money will-be heipful in every part of the country, and inspiring to the friends of good government evrywhere.

In the great State of Illinois and the great city of Chicago are nearly 11,000 miles of railway. I have read the official statement of your railroad commissioners, and in the year, ended July 30, 1804, including the immense traffic of the World's Fair, the greatest ever known to date, only sixty-five lives were lost. Truly "the laborer, is worthy of his hire" and faithful no employer and the public, and, my fellow-citizens, I am giad to say that the wages of the railroad men are larger by double in this country than in any other country in the world. Your spokesman has justly observed that no body of Americans have greater interese

settlement of the great principles involved in it.

The triumph of free-silver would mean to you, as its adoption by Mexico has meant to the railroad employes of that country, a decrease in the purchasing—power of the money in which they are paid of fully one—liail, with comparatively no increase in the purchasing—power in the railroad companies, will no more and to you can be railroad companies, will no more and to your carning at the railroad companies, will no more and to your carnings them the railroad would add

the railroad companies, will no more said to your earnings than the railroads would add to their trailie by diminishing the size of their cars.

The railway men are deeply interested in the prosperity of the country. They know, from experience that when the country is prosperous railroads are prosperous, and when railroads are prosperous they have steady work and remunerative employment. They know that when the business of the country is poor to business of the count

ever.
Talks to Telegraphers.
Maj. McKinley's response to the telegraphers was as follows:

It Actually Lists the Feet and Saves the Warrer from Fatigue.

A spring heef attachment for shoes to aid in walking is one of the latest devices for the comfort of pedestrians. With this attachment the effort-of-lifting one's foot is practically reduced to a minimum. The spring actually litts the foot, and the pedestrian does the rest.

This curious device is nothing but a stiff strip of steel about an inch in width and some three inches long. It is first bent double and one end turned upward over the other end, so as to fit it closely to the edge of the heel of any ordinary shoe, and once in place it gives a "spring" to the step, which is of great assistance in walking or runaring. The idea is taken from the natural action of the muscles of the foot, which are familiar to everybody who has ever tried to run without touching the heel to the ground.

The weight of the body forges the spring close to the leel, and as the step is taken and the foot partially raised from the ground. The weight of the spring glves an inching the leel, and as the step is taken and the foot partially raised from the ground. The weight of the spring glves an inching the leel, and as the step is taken and the foot partially raised from the ground. The weight of the spring glves an inching the leel, and as the step is taken and the foot partially raised from the ground. The weight of the spring glves an inching the leel, to the ground. The weight of the spring glves and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and many and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and many and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring close to the leel, and as the step is taken and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and many and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and many and the foot partially raised from the ground the spring glves and the foot ground the spring glves and the foot ground the spring

Other Delegations Welcomed.

Two delegations were massed in one for the next address. They were the people of Mercer Country, Pennsylvania, about 2,500 in number, and the Butler Country, Pennsylvania, delegation, also a large one. These delegations brought three or four bands, a number of clubs and 500 gayly uniformed men.

Congratulatory addresses were made by John E. Harris, puddle boss of the Sharon Iron Company's rolling mill; J. M. Evans, president of the Sharon McKinley and Hobart Protective and Gold Standard Club, and H. H. Zeigler, chairman of the Mercer. Country Republican Executive Committee, on behalf of Mercer Country, and by Col. J. N. Thomas on behalf of Butler Country. Each assured Maj. McKinley that his majority would be the largest in the history of the Keysone State.

Maj. McKinley hurried to the house when his address to the foregoing was fin-ished, to pay some attention to individual callers awaiting him in the library. He just reached the door when the committee of the Railroad Men's Gold Standard Club or the Railrond Mei S cold Standard Guar of the northern division of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad from Foxburg, Pa., overhauled him and demanded a response to the introduction of their president, D.

G. Moriarty, of Foxburg. G. Moriarty, of Foxburg.

The next delegation to seek an audionce was the commercial travelers of Cincinnati, accompanied by Maj. Caldwell
and a number of prominent Cincinnati
business men. The Cincinnatians hadsurrounded Maj. McKinley on the porch
and were shaking hands with him at the
inte of more than one a second when the
horsemen escorted a long line of carriages
and a longer line of marchers to the gate. and a longer line of marchers to the gate. This body was the commercial travelera of Pittsburg, with their wives and lady friends in carringes. They brought a foral tribute of immense size and great beauty to Mrs. McKinley, and their president placed a large roseate badge of the club with special inscriptions on the lapel of Maj. McKinley's coat.

This last organization to call was the Hardware Mert's McKinley and Hobart Club of Cleveland, made up of the dealers and their employee, but obtginated by the latter. It was in charge of the president, Maj. Sam Gemmill, and was introduced by Charles A. Parsons. Each of the men and a longer line of marchers to the gate.

ones.

If we could only see ourselves as others see us, life would seem like one perpetual comic valentine.

We could only see ourselves as others see us, life would seem like one perpetual comic valentine.

Kinley addressed them briefly.

Sections

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET FOR PRESIDENT,

AM MOKINLEY, Jr.

**— о**г опіо. —

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, NEW JERSEY.



FOR GOVERNOR. HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton. For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.

For Treasurer, GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General. ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Commis'r, of Land Office, WM. A. FRENCH. of Presque Isle. For Auditor General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction. JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale-For Mem, St. Bd. of Education, JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee

For Congressman, 10th Dist. CRUMP, of BAY COUNTY.

For State Senator: GEO, A. PRESCOTT, of Iosco Co. Representative, Alpena District, H. K. GUSTIN, of AUPENA COUNTY.

The man who earns the present dollar by daily labor can not be made as we did by 1892, he will be able to country and closed up the factories, to believe that they are much of how and constitutions and constitutions and constitutions are supported by the same constitutions. the necessaries of life.

So far nothing has happened to make young Sewall regret his refusal to wallow in the same puddle with the old man .- Kansas City Journal.

There is no third term-danger connected with Mr. Bryan. He has alducts go down instead of up, and mine after mine his ceased work, and ready declined a second term, and will see that a "cheap dollar" means in some cases the pumps even his ceased the pumps of the people will see that he does not get a first - Philadelphia Ledger.

Gov. Altge'd continues to preach 5)-cent dollars for others, but as for himself he makes no rental contracts that, do not expressly stipulate that he shall have his pay in gold, or its full equivalent. Talk about your Shylocks:

A Republican victory next November will have a wonderful effect in \$18.50. Sixteen conces of silver shall that region. But, under the stress of maintaining the credit of this country at home and abroad. Gold will be kept at par and silver will be kept as good as gold .- Greensburg (Ind.) Standard.

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic national committee is worried about the State of New York. It is absurd of Jones. It is ridiculous to worry. New York is all right by about 200, 000 honest-money majority.—New York Mail and Express.

Mr, Bryan does the talking for the "toiling masses," for whom his friendship took a sudden, and startling growth. He professes much friend. shin for them now. But he voted for free trade every time in Congress. And the "toiling masses" don't vote for him at the polls.

campaign.

At the Republican representative convention held in this city, last Friday, Geo. E. Gillam, of Harrisville, was nominated for the legislature. The other candidates were A. S. Rose, of Ogemaw; J. S. Duncan, of Iosco, and H. H. Woodruff, of Rescommon. -Tawas Herald

The "Bond-Buyer" gives a list of 61 tics and counties that have made insuccessful attempts to sell bonds ssued since the nonlination of Bryan. These securities aggregated \$11,480. 258, and were designed to pay for public improvements and provide employment for workingmen. Thus t will be seen that the crusade n favor of free silver locks up cap tal, and does labor a serious injury-

If the signs are not mis-leading the 50-cent dollar candidate and cause are rapidly losing ground. People are getting their eyes open to the real langer involved in the Bryan-Altgeld scheme to debase the currency. reorganize the Supreme Court to suit mobocracy, and subordinate federal to state authority. It is high time the people were aroused. Detroit

The wage-earners of the United States must establish in the coming election this fixed principle: That their wages must never have a less purchasing power than they have now; that when they have earned a D., G. H. & M. railway have had a mar dollar, it must be gaid to them in ket for their products almost at their the best money of the world; that when they go to spend or invest the dollars which come to them as wages they must be as much as any dollars that are coined and circulated.

It seems rather strange that the sanguine Mr. Bryan should find it necessary as a Democratic candidate to make aggressive campaign in the "solid south." It must be that Mr. Bryan and his friends have awakened to the knowledge that the southern people are tiring of isms and theories and are alive to the importance of a judicious protective tariff and sound currency system as factors in the levelopment of their vast domain.

Gov. McConnell, of Idaho, heretoore in favor of tree silver, has an nounced that he will support Mc Kinley and Hobart. In a special communication to a local paper he says: "I have endeavored to ascertain what the cost of free coinage of silver would be to the country, provided the Altgeld - Tillman combination that nominated Mr. Bryan, make good its promises, and I have concluded that the cost would be too great; that the sacrifice which the country would be obliged to make would be greater than the benefit lerived therefrom. Theref or I propose to support McKinley "

The way to increase the value of the farmers products is to give our wage earner more dellars of this high purchasing power. When we do that destroyed the cotton industry in this dollar by daily 1200-can do by much of buy and consume more wheat, more gots and blooms, and increased the inthe necessaries of life. cotton, more potnitoes and more of ports of the plate." The direct result everything else. But if you cut down the purchasing power of the dollar demand for American iron ore and the which he now receives he will consume less of everything else in the market, and every man that produces anything for the American market will see the value of his pro-than at any other time in the year. a man gets fifty-three cents instead of one dollar, he can buy only one half of what he formerly bought .-N. Y. Press.

What 16 to 1 Means.

It means that 16 ounces of silver for debt paying purposes shall be the miners were earning from \$2.50 to made, by law, worth as much as one 53.50 a day, with plenty of work; they had neither time nor inclination to ounce of gold. One ounce of gold will now coin

be made to coin \$18.60. You can buy in any market to day

ou today \$18.60 he can pay you, if

"free silver at 16 to 1" becomes a law, with \$9.94. Look out that it doesn't!

Silver is merely a commodity, like tin, iron or wood.

would you buy it? Certainly not.

53 cents. Its present ratio to gold have been preceded either by a heavy is about 31 to L. All the govern-reduction of the duties on imports; or ments in the world can not change by a threat of such reduction, or by the commercial value of eilver any more than that of coal, iron, tin or

copper!... The more silver, produced the cheaner it will get.

and acceptable to all concerned.

WHERE IT HURTS.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF ON THE FARMERS.

Now it Has Injured Their Markets in th

The direct effect of tariff reduction ipon certain farming industries has liready been considered at some length of the same class of producers, through suspended industries of other kinds are almost as great, though not quite so apparent.

Next in value to the farm products Next in value to the farm products of the state, and following close upon them, are the products of the pine and hardwood forests, the pine lumber, lath and shingle cut alone, having in its best years, reached a value of over \$60,000,000. When these two industries are booming the pine and hardwood forests and mills furnish the best mar ket there is for the products of Mich igan farms. The lumber camps, in vinter, create a demand for immens quantities of hay, oats and bran, to gether with market for draft horse They are also heavy consumers of every staple article of food for man, es pecially for those products in which Michigan excels, wheat flour, beans, potatoes, apples, beef cattle and pork. Following the breaking up of the lum-ber camps in the spring comes the starting of the sawmills, which con-tinue the demand through the summer and fall. In the most prosperous year own doors and at their own prices

Changes in the tariff have had an immediate effect upon this industry by transferring a good deal of the sawmill work to Canada, while the general de-pression of business has greatly reluced the demand for lumber. No has the lumber business of Michigan been so paralyzed as during the present year. Operations in the camps las winter were smaller than for many years before, and the mills are running light this summer. Stocks on hand are heavy and their owners find it difficult to realize on them. As a result the farmers have fost the excellent market which they formerly had in the woods and the sawmill towns, and have to pay freight charges and commissions before they can get Detroit prices while they become competitors with their brethren from other parts of the state in the Detroit and eastern marcets. The depression in this one industry has made a difference of many undred thousand dollars in their reeipts since the Wilson-bill passed. Next to the lumbe, camps and saw

mills, the mines of the upper peninsula

employ more men and pay out more in wages than any other single induselection turned the country over to the Democracy, many of the iron mines of northern Michigan were running night and day shifts, with as large a force of men as they could work to advantage. Wages were good and the men and their families were liberal purchasers of clothing and of all food products. With the threat of tariff changes came reduced prices for iron ore, and the threat was followed by the enactment of the Wilson tariff, which dealt to on manufacture a heavier blow than to any other branch of manufacture except that of woolen goods. Within one year after its enactment that law "doubled the importation of bar iron, of these increased imports is a lessened evil is aggravated by the general de-During the past six weeks, when ope fill with water. Many of the miners, instead of being the most liberal of purchasers, are likely, during the coming winter, to require aid from public

appropriations or private charity.

The purchasing and consuming power of thousands of families has thus been seriously impaired. Not only that, but many of them have become producers of farm and garden products work farm or garden under the disadvantages of soil and climate that exist in enforced idleness and reduced pay, they have undertaken both. Last winter witnessed the novel spectacle of farm-16 ounces of silver for \$9.94. The ers' institutes in a region which before profit is 87 per cent or \$8.66. that had possessed little of the quality of an agricultural district, and another eries of institutes has been arranged

The Wilson tariff has thus helped to destroy a good market and to raise a competitor. Do the farmers of lower Michigan want four years

All the prosperity enjoyed by the If the government should say \$9.94 American people, from the founding of worth of wood shall cost \$18.60; the United States down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hab The silver dollar to day is worth times suffered by the American people nsufficient protection, thus refuting all free trade theories on the subject.
-D. H. Meson.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

nier, druggist.

We have received

A Complete Stock of

# Falland Winter Goods, EVERY FARMER

\*: Consisting of :\*

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps &c.,

Which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. No Shoddy, all honest goods.

It will be to your interest to call and examine our complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere. Yours for Bargains

THE WAY OUT.

UNEMPLOYED LABOR A RESULT OF THE WILSON TARIFF.

tatistics from Detroit Manufactories Free Lands to the Poor a Menace to Farmers-Protection and Reciprocity the Remedy.

We have already made some refer ence to the losses which the Wilson tariff act brought to the farmers of Michigan by its depressing effect upon ther industries, notably upon the lumer and mining interests.

Statistics recently gathered in De-troit point to another class of industries that have suffered in the same way. The following table shows the number of hands employed in the various classes of manufactories Nov. 1, 1892, when the McKinley tariff was in force, and we were at the height of our prosperity, and Sept. 10, 1896, when the Wilson tariff had, for two years, exerted its blighting influence, and the gitation for free coinage was exercisof business. Under "miscellaneous" are grouped the manufactories about Milwaukee Junction not included in

the other classes.

11,231 Here is a fulling off of 7,310 employed in the industries mentioned. In all the manufactories of the city in 1892 there were nearly 42,000 persons employed. The same proportion of reduc-tion in force would probably not hold in all the others as in some of those mentioned above, but it is safe to say that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 less persons employed in the manufactories of all classes in Detroit now than there were in 1892. Similar results, on a smaller scale, can be seen in every

nanufacturing city in the state. What does this mean to the fa and retail merchant?

It means in every case a smaller pur chasing power.

Li means that in many cases people

out of employment have moved to the country and have themselves, become preducers instead of consumers of farm

and garden products. It means that a large number of others who remain in the city have become producers on their own lots, or on land longted to them.

Much has been said about the dona tion of land for the poor people of De-troit to cultivate in small tracts, and many hundred such tracts have been set apart during each of the last three set apart during each of the mass dreet summers. This was a movement that grew, almost of necessity, out of the melancholy industrial conditions existing in the winter conditions existing in the winter and spring of 1894. But every Pingree potato patch was not only a sig-nal of distress from a wage earner, but it was a sign that the wage earner and his family had curtailed their buying to the lowest possible limits, and every farmer and market gardener in Wayne and the four contiguous counties felt the effect in a contracted market or in

It would be a good thing for the farmers and merchants if every man who is now working a mendicant factory, earning good wages, and buying his supplies at the corner grocery Republican success, sound money protection and reciprocity will open the way to that coveted result.

diminished prices.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? on the polls.

Cheaper it will get.

Would England, France or Germany take in payment of debt from many take If not get a bottle now and get rel ef. Drug Store,

is a better revenue producer than th McKinley act. UNDER THE M'KINLEY ACT 2 months ending Sept. 33, 1891. \$196,894,337.89 \$371,932,536.8 12 mouths ending Sept. 3). 1892... 185,838,850.19 12 mouths ending Sept. 3). 1893... 189,182,905.40 11 mouths ending Aug. 31, 1894... 112,590.039.77 185,838,850,19 364,847,501,72

12 months ending (12 months ending (13 months ending (14 months ending (14 months)) (160.35 months) Panoths change 1895... 161.21,160.35 1295.011.02.16 13 140.01 1595... 161.21,160.35 1295.011.02.16 13 140.01 1595... 154.218.813.91 221.726.319.37 The figures they point to especially are those for the 11 months ending Aug. 31, 1894, and those for the 12 months 1894... 1894... 1895... They impose

31, 1894, and those for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1896. They ignore one very important fact. During more than seven months of the year 1894 the Wilson tariff bill was juder discussion, with the certainty that it would pass, in some form that would give a reduction of duties. It passed its final stage, about the first of August, and became a law without the President's signature Aug. 10, though not taking effect till Sept-1.

Buring this whole period of discussion it was considered certain that duties would be materially reduced and importations, were naturally kept down to the actual requirements of current trade. Stocks were reduced to

the lowest possible point, and good were held back to await the operation of the new law.

of the new law.

A more just comparisan would be to take the second full year of each tariff, after business had had time, in each case, to adjust itself to new schedules. Fliese show the following:

Customs duties for second full year of the McKinley fariff, ending September 30, 1892—\$185,838,859,19.

Duties for second full year of the Wilson tariff, ending August 31, 1896—\$153,189,218,813.94.

Difference in favor McKinley tariff—\$231,629,045,15.

Difference in favor McKinley tariff— 531,620,045.15.
This fact also remains true that dur-ng every year of the Harrison admin-stration, including the period when the McKinley act was in force, receipts exceeded expenditures and the public lebt was reduced; and during every car of the pessent Democratic admin-stration, including the period covered by the Wilson act, expenditures have

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so de mand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He vill not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery, Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug

It is true, as McKinley says, that the Republican party has never before appealed more strongly to the hest sentiment and noblest aims of WHEREAS, Default has been made in the cor American citizens than it does in the present conflict. The man who vutes with any other party this year has to vote against truth, justice, honesty and everything else that is creditable and profitable. Globe Democrat.

Pronounced a Great Remedy. Thad Incomonia eight years ago which terr my lungs in bad condition, I used the white Wine of Tar Syrup ou sent me, and am greatly beneffted. I gladly commend it as the best remedy for consumption or weak

3 world, and has no equal for Asthma.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

# PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you. 75c and \$1-50 per Sack.

# 

Try a Packet of

# Demogratic and assistant Democratic papers, are publishing the following table to show that the Wilson tariff act is a better revenue producer than the last of the last of the producer than the last of the producer than the last of the producer than the last of th

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

# SALLING, HANSON & CO.

# The Inter Ocean

is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL. DAILY (without Sunday) ..........\$4.00 per year

DAILY (with Sunday)...........\$6.00 per year The Weekly Inter Ocean—

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As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

AS A FAIRILY PART IS NOL EXCELED BY ANY.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its
YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is too very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

It is n TWELVE PACE PAFER and contains the News of the World.
FOLTINGALLY IT'S REPUBLICAN, and press tricades the benefit of
the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago
and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.
Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PEE YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

# NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for CANNED GOODS. CONFECTIONERY CICARD

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

# Mortgage Foreclosure.

W conditions of a certiful metagoge bearing date the 22d day of May, 1) metagoge bearing date the 22d day of May, 1) metagoge bearing day of the 1 metagoge bearing the polymer of the 1 metagoge bearing the 1 metagoge day of May, 2 metagoge, 1 metagoge day of May, 4 D. of the 2 metagoge, of metagoge, of metagoge, of mages 46 and 417, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County. Michigan,

enges, on pages 416 and 417. In ther A of mortage, on pages 416 and 417. In the office of the Register of Deeds for Grawford County, Michigan.

AND W HEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest, and taxes at the date of the same of the same of the same of ceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to reco yer the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice, is herby given, that on the 20th day of Sept. A Del 1989, 3ct of Colock, in the forenon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan | that being the place where the Circular of Crawford of the County of Crawford in the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford is said most of the county of Crawford in Such case of any pursuance of the status in the county of Crawford, and pursuance of the status in such a county of Crawford in such case of the county of Crawford in said mortage, or sufficient and the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows to wit: The North Fast Quarter (and the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows to wit: The North Fast Quarter (and the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows to wit: The North Fast Quarter (and County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as conditions, which county of Michigan, described as County of Crawford, and State, of Michigan, described as conditions, which county of Michigan, described as conditions, which county of Michigan, described as County of Orawford, and State, of Michigan, described as County of Orawford, and State, of Michigan, described as County of Orawford, and State, of Michigan, described as County of Orawford, and State, of Michigan, described as County of Orawford, and S

Mortgage Foreclosure.

# LOCAL ITEMS.

Grand Republican Rally, this evening, at the Court House.

Nobby Shoes, at Rosenthal's Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Clargetts'.

A McKinley & Hobart streamer is floating over S. H. & Co's. store.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

A fine McKinley banner floats over S. S. Claggetts' store.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts' Miss May Blaushan started for a visit at Kingston, N. Y., Menday. BORN--Sept. 24th, To Mr. and

Mrs. Larkey, a danghter. Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

Rev. R. L. Cope is recovering from

50 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 ceats, at Claggetts'. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

-BORN-September 25th, to Mr and Mrs. Wm. Fisher, a son Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buy

See the Empire Jackets, at Ros-

Republican Rally, at the Court House, to night. Republicans, turn

Garland Ranges and Garland S. H. & Co.

Miss Maude Robinson will begin teaching, in District No. 5, Grayling, next Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrauder vis ited L W., at his home in Atlanta,

The latest styles in Jackets and Capes, at Rosenthal's.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Clarrett's.

Deputy Great Commander W. G. Davy of the K. O. T. M., is expected here next Monday and Tuesday.

in Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert

Diphtheria is raging in the eastern eral of the schools are closed.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Big Bargains now on, in every Rosenthal's. department, at Rosenthal's.

C. A. Ingerson is home from the woods, for a little visit with family

Tie largest line of Outing Flannels

ever shown in Northern Michigan, at M. J. Connine came up a day in ad- riod from 1753 to 1783, vance of Circuit Court, to have a

little visit with old friends, who were glad to meet him.

all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on our patrons, but was too personal in earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

A brakeman on a log train had a leg fractured by a rolling log, Saturday, north of here, and was taken to the Bay City hospital.

S. H. & Co.'s Butterfly Tea beats them all. You should try a pound.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

The Ladies-Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Dr. Wolfe Friday afternoon, October 2d. A full attendance is desired.

Cvershirts and Underware just saved by the Loud Co. The Oscoda received at S. H. & Co.

J. M. Jones floats a McKinley, and dence, and John Staley has added a started up this season at all, and Hobart banner in front of his resignation Crump banner to his pole.

Benson will show an elegant line of millinery at his opening, October 1st; 2d and 3d.

A nice little game of poker is reporsed last Sunday night, when a dispute arose between the parties, and in the melee which followed, one bit off the end of the others nose.

address the people of Grayling and hart, of Bay City, are visiting friends here Tuesday night and Wednesday. violatty, on the political issues of the in the village campa'gn, from the Republican standpoint, at the Court House, this evening, at 8 o'elock

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to

That Columbia Garland Steel fail to see thom. Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's., is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

Lack of vitality and color-matter out and turn gray. We recommend fair treatment. Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Messrs. Wright and Patterson were greefed by a full house at Frederic, last Thursday evening, where each made an address from their political standpoint.

Ladies, come and see the new Wrapers, at Rosenthal's,

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shocs ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is w complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit and enterprising proprietors and manyour feet, then go to Claggetts'.

Joseph Patterson addressed a crowd of fifteen of Beaver Creek township voters, including Republicans, in the interest of free silver, one evening last week. The interest in the subject does not seem large in that township.

The latest styles in Mackintoshes, at Rosenthal's.

A letter from our "Local" J. C. Hanson, now at Logansport, Ind. reports business of all kinds flat alongthe line, with politics at a fever heat Heaters for sale at the store of and McKinley's strength steadily growing, so that the only question is as to the size of his majority. In- arranging to go into business, and diana will be found on the right side in November,

ters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Gray-

FOR SALE-I offer for sale my and a barn for four horses, good well bion of young American womanhood and shrubbery, for less than half its is exceedingly interesting and at value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who warts a hig bargain? JEROME GRAY.

Mrs. Harry Evans, of Amos, W. When you are looking for bargains Va., arrived to the village Tuesday afternoou on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Betts, of Higgins Lake. Mrs. Evans was accompanied part of Osceda county, so that sev- by her two little daughters, twins, and only nine weeks old .- Roscommon News.

> If you want to see the latest styles in everything step into

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has for many his romance "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," which is to be the leading erial of THE CENTURY during the coming year. The Novel is a story of the Revolutionary War, and of

A communication from one of our most esteemed correspondents was our judgement to be proper for publication. There was nothing cowardly about it, and the correspondent signed his full name instead of the usual non-de plume.

LOST-From R. G. Peters' camp, a tho ough bred frish fox hound, chestnut color, broad white breast, and three white feet, weight about 35 Millinery Opening at Benson's, on pounds, and answers to the name of Sport. Five dollars reward will be given for his recovery. He may be left at the camp with me, or at Davis Pharmacy in Grayling. L. W. BAILEY.

The Oscoda Lumbér Co.'s mill will probably never be run again. The company had about 1,500,000 feet of logs to cut for Salling, Hanson & Co. and some logs belonging to Judge Simpson- but arrangements have A complete line of Staley's been made whereby these logs will be Lumber Co. has also disposed of what shin de timber it had on hand to the Loud Co., and the mill will not be probably never again.—Oscoda Press.

lers. The following delegates were three trees. Then, in addition to cause of the greater mass of color in elected, with power to all any va- this, he has cherry pear and other a limited space. Three or four Hycancy that might occur: R. Hanson, fruit, and his grape arbors are a sight acynths, Tulips or Daffodils may be W. S. Chalker, J. Staley, C. T. Je. to behold. His field crops are also grown successfully in a ten inch not. rome, N. P. Salling, Geo. Comer, M. fine and, taking everything into con- Half a dozen Crocuses or Snowdrons Joe Rosenthal has run up a Mc A. Pates, S. S. Claggett, Chas. But sideration, his lot is one to be envied. will be required to fill a six inch pot. Kinley and Hobart Streamer over his ler, W. Woodfield, G. S. Dyer, O. But what Mr. Funck has done others Three or four average-size bulbs of store, and Fred Wall, and W. G. Palmer, W. G. Marsh, J. E. Mc-can do, and countless opportunities Marsh, each in front of their resi- Knight, L. F. Wilcox, G. L. Alex- are offered in this section of the ten-inch pot, Eben E. Rexford in ander, and J. K. Hanson.

Hon Louis Ranson, of Ohio, will Mrs. Wm. Ohare, and Mrs. N. Barn-

Mrs L. A. Welch, of Detroit, who s visiting with friends here, had the journing about 5 o'clock in the mornmisfortune to sprain her ancle, on

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line in the bulbs causes the hair to fall will please call, and you will recive

> Hold on! Stop the election! You hows which way the wind blows .- Oscoda Lumber Co. for costs, in favor OtsegoCo. Her ald,

The day crew at the last factory damages, without costs. began work, Monday. The question of engaging a night crew, is dependng largely on the result of the election in November. The excellent agers of the extensive works are Ohio men, and strong friends of McKinley, and believe that his election will bring better times, and the moment it is known that he is elected, that moment will tick prosperity for Gaylord, Michigan and the Nation.-Ot-

It pays in the long run if you are going to move away, to square up your account for your newspaper. A person left here some little time ago, who did not do this. Later a tele phone message was received here by the editor, from a distant town, inthe delinquent subscriber, who was wanted credit. The editor gave the fact of the delinquency of his sub Fournier's Drug Store is headquar- scriber, and the party who made the enquiry said: "Well that settles it." -Rockford Register.

Albert Lynch the famous French artist, is said to have given us a nev and distinctive type of a "American Girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit cottage of eight rooms, with two lots to this country. His characteriza his oxen for horses. tractive-the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by the Ladies Home Journal to portray the "American Girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be re produced in the October number of that magazine.

A story of the time of Shakespeare written by John Bennett, will be the leading serial for the new volume of ST. NICHOLAS. It is called "Master Shylark," and will deal with the ro-

was large work to obtain reliable figures, but it was well done, as the result shows, and it will pay.

Sherman school house, last Sunday. The forepart of the week ye editor

Two inches and a half of rain fell W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH. MICH., A night session of the Circuit Court

WILL make regular trips to Grayling was held to close up business, adthe 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in rayling, on Thursday, October 1st. 896. at 2 o'clock p. m. pose of nominating County officers to be supported at the next election, and to transact such other business a The several townships will be en-

Frederic 2 South Branch 2 Center Plains Beaver Creek 2 R. D. CONNINE,

JOHN STALEY, Secretary.

of Simpson for \$285,75 damages, and in favor of Hoffman for six cents

The Democrats of Crawford County will meet at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Saturday, October 3d, 1896, at 1.30 p. m. for the rurpose of nominating can didates for the following county of-ficers, to wit: Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Pros. Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, Surveyor, and two Coroners, and to transact such other We regret being unable to attend business, as may come properly be-the Farmer's Pic Nic last Saturday, fore said convention. All those who coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to on the grounds, and that a most en- 1, are invited to participate in our

Ball. 2: Beaver Creek. 2: Blaine. 2 Center Plains, 3; Grayling, 21; Grove, 2; Frederic, 4; Maple Forest, 3; South

JAMES K. WRIGHT

A caucus of the Democratic elect

Notice of Teachers Examination

A teachers evandnation will be D. Ryckman of Grove, has traded Oct. 15th and 16th.

freshman class of the agricultural college may take the examination at that time.

Co. Commissioner of Schools.

Seeding is nearly all done in this Asa Smith was the guest of his

Joseph Charron went to Grayling,

his foot. E. Cobb and W. Sherman were in Grayling Monday and Tuesday, serv-

L. Smith is preparing to move to section 30, to cut wood for Henry Ward this winter.

J. J. Niederer and J. J. Coventry were elected Delegates, to attend the county convention.

Mrs. G. D. Vallad was taken very sick, last Sunday, while at Frederic. On account of the Quarterly Meeting at Frederic, there was no Sunday school nor preaching services in the

M. P.

After ordering your bulbs set about the Bermuda Lily can be grown in a October Lagies Home Journal.

Republican County Convention

CHAIRMAN.

Democratic County Convention.

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk,

Democratic Caucus.

rs of Grove township will be held at the school house in district No. 3, on the first day of October, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic county convention, to be held in Grayling, October 3d, 1896.

neld at the Court House in Grayling, Candidates for admission to the

FLORA M. MARVIN,

MICH. CENTRAL RAIL ROAD CO.

\$1000 REWARD

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party, or parties, who on the night of Sunday, September 20th, wrecked

dr. j. a. ellis



The little daughter of Mr. and OFFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING GRAYLING, MICH.

> State of Michigan State of Crawford, Ss. the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de

lat thereof Dated, August 18th, 1896,

DR. WINCHELL'S

achity; will care expine in the bowels and wind color. To not fatigue yourself and child with sleeples algebraich it is within your road to cure your eller and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaque's German Form Cakes destroy worms & Comovo them from the system Prepared by Emmert Propiletary Co., Chicago, M.

# SCHOOL BOOKS!

# FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of School Tablets

ever brought to Grayling.

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ONE YEAR, FOR Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden tial campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the

ed. A. K.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you en
loy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible

THE WEEKLY PRESS Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALA NCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you

<u>Michigan Central</u>

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH. 4:35 P.M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sur day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. 3:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Dally, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

P. M. 12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M.

1: 35 A. M. New York Express, Daily; arrives
Bay City 5:30 A. M. Detroit, 11:10A.M.

9:35 P. M. Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Facilitan, Recommendation, Planett 8:30 A. M.

GOING SOUTH,

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:80 A. M Ar 2:05 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES.

GEN. PASS. AGENT.

. W. CANFIELD. Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

IN REFER AUGUST 16, 1896. Bay City Arrive—6:25, \*7:32, 8:05 \*6:45, 10:11:42 a. m.; 12:25, \*2:00, 8:36, 5:97, \*6:30, 8:00 10:12, p. m.

Bay City—Depart—6:80, 7:00, \*8:36, 10:00 11:20 12:30, a. m.; 1:00, 2:05, \*8:50, \*8:20, 6:40 10:00 17:00 12:30, a. m.; 6:30, \*6:20, 6:40 10:00 17:00 12:30 p. m.

Arrive from Fort Huron—12:25 p. m. 8:00 p. m.

For Martin Rapids—6:20, a. m.; 6:30, p. m.

From Grand Rapids—6:20, a. m.; 6:30, p. m.

From Grand Rapids—6:20, a. m.; 6:30, p. m.

m. To Toledo-7:00, 11:23 a.m.; 15:20; 18:50 p.m. From Toledo-7:23 a.m.; 12:25:5:07, +10:12 p.m. Ohicaro Express departs-7:00, 11:23 a.m.; 10:5 p.m. Chicaro Express arrives-47:22 a.m. +10:12 To Reed City and Ludington-6:30 a. m.: 3,50

From Reed City and Ludington-12,55; 6.30, Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Ur

sarrive at and depart from Forest. Or or, De folt. or cars on day trains. to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

State of Michigan.

Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896. To the Sheriff of the County of Craw

Sir-You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeed-ing the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State, State Treasurer Auditor General, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public In-struction, Commissioner of the State Land Office: also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammoud, whose term of oilice will expire December 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of th United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congress lonal District o this state, to which your county belongs, also a Senator for the twenty eighth Senatorial Dis trict of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona Ogemaw, Icsco, Crawford, Missauke Roscommon and Clare, also one Representative in the State Legislatur trick comprising Alpena, Montmo rency. Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Countles In Testimony Whereof, I have here unto set my hand and allixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan at Lansing, the day and year first

WASHINGTON GARDNER (Seal.) Secretary of State

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia the Newspaper Adven-tising Agency of Thesers WAVER & SON, Our authorized agents

ie from Washington.
d model, drawing or photo, with descripWe advise, if patentable or not, free of
se. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with C.A.SNOW&CO.



Scientific American



Carew Building, Cincinnati, Onto. The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

or rates and full information, address. B. TRACY, North'n Pass. Agt., Jeffe son & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Micl

onn Bastable, Dist. Passenger Ag. 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio.

G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt.



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A. A. SCHANTZ ... A. . DETROIT

The Detroit & Cieveland Steam Nav. 🐯

mantic events of the Elizabethan Prayer meeting at the residence of age. The great dramatist figures as John House, Tuesday, one of the leading characters, al-Husking corn and digging potatoes though the hero and heroine, are a months been gathering material for boy and a girl. Another serial "The is the order of the day. Last Three Soldiers," by William H. C. Johnson's family attended quar-Shelton, has a novel plot. It tells of terly meeting at Frederic, Sunday. three Union soldiers who became Prof. Root, of Frederic, was the veritable castaways in the Confederquest of E. Forbush, last Saturday. Michigan Central passenger train acy. Both stories will begin in the Philadelphia society during the pe-November St. Nicholas. Miss Clara-Forbush was visiting No. 202, south of Grayling. with friends in Frederic, this week. The taxpayers of Crawford County T. Ceder, while cutting wood last will be glad to know that State taxes Monday, had the misfortune to cut received this week, which would be at least will be greatly reduced for Detroit, Mich. Sept. 22d, 1896.

The New Woman corset beats them read with satisfaction by some of the ensuing five years, as the valuation fixed by the State Board of Equalization is reduced \$1,000,000. This result was largely attained by ling as Juro.s. the labor of J. J. Niederer, Super visor of Manle Forest, who prepared a man to lay before the Board, showing that the denuded lands of the county, which had borne the wealth of pine, was about one fifth of the entire area, and had been deeded or was subject to be deeded to the State under the new law, being over three years delinquent for taxes. There

> and family paid a visit to the farm of Henry Funck, in South Branch, and we regret that some of the croak- The best Way of Planting Bulbs. ers about the barrenes of Northern Michigan had not been along. This farm is five miles north of Roscom, getting a compost ready in which to mon, and was located by Mr. Funck pot them. As good a soil as any is twenty-two years ago. He now has one composed of ordinary garden 40 acres under cultivation and has loam, sand, and well-rotten row macomfortable and commodious build- nure in equal parts' Mix your comings erected. He has a fine orchard post-well, and have it fine and meland, though the trees are young, this low. It is very important that the year secured sixty bushels of choice manure shoulds be old. Fresh ma-At the Republican Caticus last apples and, although it is said that nure is harmful to all bulbous plants, Friday evening, M. A. Bates was the frosts will not allow the raising out or indoors. I should advise the elected chairman, C. T. Jerome Sec., of fruit in this section, picked four- growing of several bulbs in the same and J. Staley and T. A. Carney, Tel-teen bushels of elegant peaches from pot. The effect is more pleasing, be State.—Ros. News.

Circuit Court. Judge Sharpe opened court prompt ly, on Monday, and the case of Edward H. Flynn vs. Archie Howse,

Special Appeal, was argued and reversed with costs. In the case of Arthur D. Gillmore vs. H. Joseph and others, the court

ing.

directed the judgement for defendants, thus holding valid the tax title under which they hold the property. titled to delegate as follows; John M. Hoffman vs. Oscoda Boom Maple Forest 2 Grayling need not go any further, the country Co., Oscoda Lumber Co., and Wm. is safe. At the Baptist political H. Simpson, replevin. This case had Grove social last Friday night the entire been tried here before with verdict epublican ticket was elected by an for defendants, appealed to Supreme overwhelming majority. 127 votes Court and rendered for new trial were polled, 16 Democratic and 117 This time judgement was rendered Republican. It's but a straw but it in favor of Oscoda Boom Co., and

> Wm. H. Bates was granted a vorce from Anna Dell Pates, and the case of Masters vs. Masters continued the term.

> > Farmers Pic Nic.

but hear that 210 people took dinner joyable time was had. The assembly convention. The delegates to was welcomed by President W. C. township are as follows, to wit: Johnson, and congratulated in a Wm. G. Marsh spoke of the "Future Branch, 2. Branch, 2. Dated, Grayling, Mich., Septem hawter on "Unity." Appropriate recitations were given by Miss Matie Francis, and Mrs. Matie Funck, Mrs. quiring as to the general character of Nina Richardson, and E. E. Ostrander, followed by brief speeches by W. F. Brown, James K. Wright, A. J.

> May we be there next time, to see and hear, and eat, the last of which is the most important, as the ladies of this county are never excelled in getting up a dinner.

> > Jack Pine Correspondence.

Rose and W S Chalker

Rev. B. Graff, of Jac Pine. has re turned from conference. There was a heavy frost, Sunday and Monday night. Ice was found

iu several places.

ommunity.

parents, last week.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

R. H. L'HOMMEDIEU, . Gen'l Sup. M. C. R. R.



Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Uncle Sam Bonats a Perfect Mint at Philadelphia-Accuracy in Weight and Finenessan Important Requisite -Same Facts Not Generally Kingwa.

Facts About Coinage.
America is proud of its Philadelphia ann, which is without doubt the best equipped establishment of its kind in the world. An official of the royal mint of London, in visiting the Philadelphia mint some years ago, announced that we were fully one hundred years shead of anything in this line. Here you will find stores of bullion, immense accumulations of wealth in the crude. You see it stacked up here and there in the shape of bricks. If you had permission you could not carry flyay more than \$1,000 worth of the silver. Quaker City mint at present holds \$107,000,000 of these ingots, coining value, which occupy the space of 120 cubic feet. In the treasury at Washington and the subtreasury in various cities there are 388,000,000 coined sil-

Money making-that is, coining metal -begun in this country 284 years ago. In 1612 the Virginia company ordered an issue of coins, and these were struck at Somer's islands, now called the Ber



MAKING THE ALLOY.

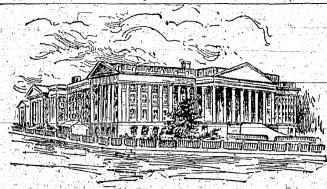
coinage was in Massachusetts, in pur suance of an order passed May 27, 1652. The denominations of the coins were 12 pence, 6 pence and 3 pence pieces which were put in immediate circula There was also a Massichusetts g-penny piece. One variety of this coin-age had what is known as a pine tree, another a willow, and a third an oak. The first coin of that colony was the

Three-cent pieces ..... 1,282,087.20 end wedge-shaped. After passing the

NICKEL, COPPER AND BRONZE to Five-tent pieces (nickel) \$13,533,730.50
Three-tent pieces (nickel) 941,340.48
Two-cent pieces (tenze) 912,020.00
One-cent pieces (copper) 1,502,887.44
One-cent pieces (nickel) 2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces (nickel) 7,463,808,264 One-cent pieces (bronze) .? One-half cent pieces (cop-

89,926.11 per) .... The above amount includes \$2,501, exact

nelting room these bars reach the rolla terrific rolling or drawing, and the original ingot is reduced ten times its size. Great care is taken to auneal the metal at short intervals, as it becomes quite brittle after passing through the intense, pressure. the rolling is completed the strip is about six feet-long, or six times as long as the original ingot. These strips are then given the final dressing down to size and placed in copper canis



THE TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

and \$10,005.75 Columbian silver quarter dollars. The columbia of the United States mints during the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1895, comprised 4,035,205 pieces of gold of the value of \$43,933. 475, and \$53,715,550 worth of silver dol lars, subsidiary silver and minor coins

There are few places that are more interesting to visit than the Philadel-phia mint, which is the paternal institution of America, and the most com plete of its kind in the world. It is open to the public daily, excepting Sunlays and holidays, from 9 to 12 in the morning. Visitors are met by ushers, who attend them through the various departments. Over 50,000 neople have visited the institution in the course of a year. Owing to the immense amount of the precious metals always in course of transition, and the watchful care necessary the public is excluded from some of the departments. The system adopted in the mint is so precise and the weighing so accurate that the abstraction of the smallest particle of metal would lead to almost immediate detection.

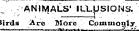
All gold and silver intended for coinange purposes is received in the deposit has a vertical steel outer which works or weighting room. The largest weight in a round hole or matrix cut in a solid used in this room is 500 ounces; the smallest is the thousandth part of an end of a strip of metal in the immense ounce. The scales are wonderfully deli- laws of the press and cuts out a cou "pine tree shilling" of cate and are examined and adjusted on pie of blanks, or, as they are called

052.50 Columbian souvenir half dollars | ters for the final annealing. The strip however, not quite ready yet. It is put through its turn on the drawing ench, where the slightest irregularilies are corrected. This done, it is carefully cleaned and sent to the cut



WEIGHING GOLD BARS.

these very solidly built machines. Each



the

He was not fast enough to finish better than fourth, however, in a large field

again the following year, 1890, in the same fixture, but could not improve his

RANCHERIA INDIAN.

A Native of Consequence in the Gold Guich Country.

The accompanying illustration is of Dick," a well-known full-blooded

Fresno, Judian, Who is making money at the rancheria known as Picayune, six miles from Gold Gulch, at gold min-

ing. He has discovered many "finds"

GOLD GULCH NATIVES.

and lies made considerable wealth. He

is the father of a handsome Albino child. It was with great difficulty that a photograph of Dick and his child was

secured, as the Indians are very super stitious of a camera.

Meanest Man on Earth.

The meanest man has again been dis

covered, this time by a Syracuse hotel clerk, who relates to a reporter how a recent hunchback guest played a scurry

trick on a waiter and caused the latte

to lose faith in the old superstition that

to touch a hunchback's hump brings good luck. When the guest first en-

tered the dining-room, after having

been assigned to his seat, he took from his pocket a \$5 gold piece and told the

waiter to look at it carefully, stating

that he proposed staying at the hotel for a few days and remarking that if

he received good service the walter would see the coin again. The hunch

back man stayed nearly a week and re

ceived each morning for breakfast ex-fra choice curs and various other little attentions from the ambitious waiter.

When he had finished his last meal-he

Pure Gold.

ties and alloys of inferior metals, is de

Gold, when refined from dil impuri-

cominated pure. This means gold of

twenty-four carats, and this is the recog-

nized standard by the mint master and dealers in gold. As a matter of fact, however, there is no gold so pure. Gold

of fwenty-two carats is about as pure

as it can be got. It has two parts of silver or one part of silver and one part

of copper. The copper darkens the color of gold, while silver lightens it in

casionally seen, which means a half carat of silver and of copper. Ordin-

arily eighteen carat gold is the best gold that can be had. Certainly it is the best for jewelry, for pure gold, as

it is called, is too soft and will wear away much faster than the owners of

A Sea Hog Captured in Jersey.

that the sea serpent had been captured and people flocked to see the freak.

Capt. Seeley of Way Lake calls the

animal a sea hog. It is on exhibition at Keyport. — New Brunswick Home

A Billion.
In this country a billion is consider-

A strange animal was captured in

Twenty-three-carat gold is oc-

That was considered an exceller

Birds are perhaps more commonly the victims of illusions than other animals. their stupidity about their eggs being quite remarkable. Last year, for instance, a hen got into a pavillon of a ladies' golf club and began to sit on a golf ball in a corner for which it made nest with a couple of pocket handkerchiefs. But many quadrupeds are effections, shadows and such unrealiies, but often seem victims to illusions

argely developed by the imagination. The horse, for instance, is one of the prayest of animals when face to face with dangers which it can understand, as the charge of an elephant or a wild boar at bay. Yet the courageous and devoted horse, so steadfast against the dangers he knows, is a prey to a hundred terrors of the imagination due to illusions, mainly those of sight, for shying, the minor effect of these illu-sions, and "boiting," in which panic gains complete possession of his soul, are caused, as a rule, by mistakes as to what the horse sees, and not by misin-terpretation of what he hears. It is noticed, for instance, that many horse which shy usually start away from the objects on one side more frequently than from objects on the other. This is probably due to defects in the vision one or other eye.

. In nearly all cases of shving the horse takes fright at some unfamiliar object, though this is commonly quite harmless, such as a wheelbarrow upside down, a freshly felled log or a piece of paper rolling before the wind. This instantly becomes an "illusion," is interpreted as something else, and if is a urious question in equine neuropathy to know what it is that the horse fig-When Russian ponies first began to be hipped to Harwich they usually obected to pass near a donkey. This reluctance was explained on the hypothesis that the ponies seldom saw donkeys in Russia and mistook them for bears. -Spectator.

## SAVED HER HOME.

Irs. Handerkin Rode Forty Milesand West Berkeley, Cal., has a heroine in he person of Mrs. Anna Handerkina heroine of a new, but nevertheles admirable, description. She is the wife of a young

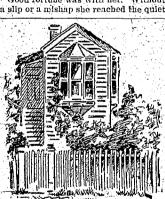


man formerly well known as a local politician, but who for several months past, has been bordering upon imbe-cility and has been

MRS. HANDERKIN, unable to attend to any kind of business unable to work or Handerkin was a guard at the Mid-winter Fair, in full possession of his mental faculties, he made a note to the Berkeley Bank of Savings for \$450, giving a mortgage on his home. time after this his mind gave way, and since that time he has been unable to provide for his family or make provision for the cancellation of the debt. The time came at last when the mort-gagee demanded the money and none was forthcoming. Handerkin was a mental wreck, his wife, overpowered with her cares and her sorrow, could do nothing to avert the blow, and the bank brought suit to fore Chursday the case was set for

Mrs. Handerkin hoped against hope from the day the note matured that she keep the roof over the heads of her husband and herself. She begged for the one and sought for the other. She had no success in either case, and had almost abandoned herself to absolute until Wednesday afternoon, when hope gleamed anew. Something like an inspiration came to her, one of those rifts in the cloud of poverty which let in a promise of sunshine, however so weak. She knew that she must have the money in Oakland before 10 o'clock Thursday or else de-fault-would be taken and her home-would be another's. Twenty miles away, at San Pablo, she bethought her of a sister who might help her if she \$2,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 worth of gold has been received and weighed in this room.

The metal received is carefully weighed in the presence of the depositor and the proper officials and then certain if they contain the exact amount. away. Along a lonesome road, in the chill moonlight, she drove as fast as the animals would go. Good fortune was with her. Without



MRS. HANDERKIN'S HOME own and aroused her relatives, upon vhose charity she was about to throw Raritan Bay, off Keyport shore, by Capt. A. Walling in a seine net Thursierself. Her story was soon told, and then came a hearty response. Early next morning, sleepless with exciteday. The animal is 6 feet long and 3 feet in diameter at the center, tapering to a tall, on the end of which is a bunch ment, worn and wan with her efforts, Mrs. Handerkin appeared at the office growls like a dog.

It was reported about the country

Young Athlete Who Has Obtained a National Reputation.

Few athletes have attained the prominence of a national reputation in so short a time as Bertram A. Hart, who won the championship of America in the one mile symming race at Wayne, Pa., near Philadelphia. Before the championship events at Wayne, Hart was little known excepting in certain parts of the West, although those who knew him or had seen him perform in the water realized he had a great aquatic future before him. The best thing he had done up to the time he you forget with, Texas Sifter. WOMAN ON POLICE FORCE.

went east as a representative of the Chicago Athletic Association was a victory at Oconomowoc, Wis, when he Regularly Appointed theefal Office swam fast enough to justify the many by Mayor obest. Paur. swam fast enough to justify the many good opinions that were expressed The first woman to be made a men about him. Hart was born in London, ber of a police force, and the only one England, in 1870, and took to swim in the world authorized to wear a po-ming naturally at an early age. He lice star, lives in St. Paul, Minn. Her howed such good form when 19 years name is Mrs. Edwin T. Root, and she old that he was entered in the half-mile has just been created a full-fiedged offi-race for the champlonship of England, eer of the lay-by the mayor of St. Paul.



position, again finishing fourth after a MRS. ROOT. desperate race, in which the winner no representatives of the law in the came close to record time. His parents city has any more authority to arrest then came to America, going first to the South and a year later to Chicago. people than she. Hers is not a "special" appointment, but the same as that He uses a long overhand stroke in his races, and during a stroke his entire and swings a club. The cause of Mrs. body and head are submerged. He obtains breath by bringing his head out of the water at the completion of the powtoriety, but to enable her to better aid young girls who have fallen into evil ways. She has long been engaged in erful kick with the legs. His endurance is marvelous and easily accounts this work, but found herself seriously for his having American records to his handleapped by lack of authority to investigate. So she applied to the mayor for the appointment she has re-

> Mrs. Root is president of the Ham-line Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which under her management has doubled its membership since 1894 and become the largest organization of its kind in the country. She made per-sistent war on a saloon where young guis were in the habit of assembling, and after a great deal of trouble se-cured the proprietor's conviction. It was in connection with her rescue work that she needed the police star. She is a slight; delicate-looking woman, of medium height and graceful demeanor. Dark brown eyes look out from beneath delicately penciled eyebrows. She wears glasses, but they add to rather than detract from her appearince. Her hair is a golden brown and her age is 46. QUEEN VICTORIA'S COACHMAN.

# He Is a Man of Importance About the

Queen Victoria's personal coachman, who drives her at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne, and who likewise accompanies her during her annual visits to the continent, is an elderly man of the



THOMAS SANDS.

name of Thomas Sands, and is a great favorite of her majesty, in whose serv ice he has been very long indeed. The queen is exceedingly kind and considerate to him and greats him always called the waiter and, showing him the with a friendly "Good day." Frequent-gold piece, asking it he remembered his ly when the drives are long the queen gold piece, asking it he remembered ms previous remark. "Oh, yes," replied the waiter. "Well," said the hunchbacked the tea equipage, which she generally guests, "I always keep my promises. I carries about with her, to be extracted have had good service and am going from the rumble. Ten is thereupon brewed by means of a spirit lamp, and coin, for it is the last time you will in partaking of this gentle stimulant ever see it."—Syracuse Post."

Pure Gold.

Pure Gold. but invariably makes a point of pour

ing out a cup for him, too. On one occasion, when her daughter, the widowed empress of Germany, was with her and attempted to pour out the ten for the coachman, the aveer took the cup away from her under the pretext that she did not know "how Thomas liked to have his tea sugared and creamed," and fixed it for him herself. Thomas is very fond of re-lating this story as an illustration of his mistress' kindness and consideration for her old servants. Both he and the state conchman are decorated with the silver medal conferred upon them by the queen on the occasion her jubilee, and they wear it on the left breast on the coat of livery.

Costly Trophies. The head of the musk ox is the mos

ostly of mounted-game heads, and next is the head of the bison or buffalo. Fine buffalo heads, well mounted, bring from \$150 to \$500. A head of \$500, however, would be one exceptionally large American.

und choice, and a fine head can be First Moth—May I inquire bought for \$250. Fifteen years ago a are laughing so hearthy? well-mounted buffalo head could be bought for from \$50 to \$100. The increase in price is accounted for by the try are so amusing. Ho has been try-growing scarcity of the buffalo, which ing for the last two hours to scorch growing scarcity of the buffalo, which has now practically disappeared from the United States. The wood bison of the Great Slave lake region of British North America, which inhabit woodland or mountain districts, are rather more numerous than the prairie buf-taloes of this country, but their numhors are limited and decreasing wood bison is not so large as the prairie buffalo, and its hair is straighter and very black. The musk ox heads are held at \$300 and upward. One musk ox head owned by a taxidermist in New York is valued at \$750.

"Last night I took a long stroll with the one I love best in all the world."
"I should think you would get tired of walking by yourself."--Exchange.



He-Do you ride a bicycle? She-Do ou eat?-Cleveland Lender

A Receiving Teller - A gossiping voman.—Texas Siftings.

Clara-Isn't your love for him very sudden? Maude Well, his aunt died very suddenly.—Life.

She-I wonder what is "the old, old He-You are the first girl I ever loved.-Indianapolis Journal. Something to Crow About, First

Rooster-Well, what do you think of my wife? Second Rooster-Very chic. -New York Press. "Don't you know it is wrong to fish

here on private grounds?" "Well sir, the line must be drawn somewhere." -Yonkers Statesman.

Shaw-What would you recommend or insomnia, doctor? Doctor-Do something to tire you. Shaw But I can't afford to take a vacation.—Truth.

Tired Souls,-Irksome Lke-Say, Sammie, how'd yer like to be an angel? Sam'i Fewcloze—Not er bit. Think of the work Wd take to keep yer wings flappin'.—Up-to-Date.

"How intense are the fires of love!" ejaculated the poet. "Yes," answered the father of six marriageable daugh-ters, "but they do take a lot of coal."

-London Pick-Me-Up. "Little Johnny opened his drum yes-terday to find where the noise came from." "Did he find out?" "Yes; when

his father came home the noise came from little Johnny."—Dife. Rubbing It In.-Cora-Why do you bink women are frivolous? Merritt-Because when a girl makes an enemy of a man for life she always tells him

that they can still be friends.—Puck. "I cannot be your wife, Algy. There is too great a difference between our fortunes." "But, Mabel, I'm sure there fortunes. would be no difference between them if we could bring them together."—Life.

"The giraffe has a tongue eighteen inches long," said Mrs. Garrill. "And knows how to hold it, too," snapped Mr. Garrill, who had had a long curtain ecture the night before.—Harper's Ba-

Becoming Blonde.—She—This novelist writes of his heroine as a tall girl with becoming blonde hair. He—I suppose he means by that that she was having it bleached.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Your husband painted the house this spring himself, didn't he?" yes; I suppose he got some of the paint on the house, but you wouldn't think o if you could see his clothes."-Buffalo News.

Had to Keep Steady.-"Did you feel nervous and tremble when Bikeleigh proposed?" "No; I didn't dare to." "Didn't dare to?" "No. You see, we were riding a tandem at the time."— London Truth.

Young Wife-Oh, John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake. Husband-What! All of it? Young Wife Every piece! I feel like crying. Husband-Oh, pshaw! Don't cry over a few rats. Harlem Life. "Johnny has quit talking about want-

ing to be a pleate and walkew in gore, I notice." "Yes; he finds enough satisfaction of that sort right here at home scorching around the corners."-Indianapolis Journal.

"Hannah, what are you standing there staring at me for? Didn't I tell you I was not to be interrupted unless the house was on fire?" "Well, mum, that's it. It do be burning this half hour."-Indianapolis Journal.

"What poor shoppers the men are," exclaimed Mrs. Trotter on her way home from a shopping expedition. husband hardly ever pays less than 15 cents for a cigar, and here I have bought a whole box for 76."-Boston

"What are you looking for? We've got everything worth taking." "I am looking—" The other burglar continued his search. "-for the much morrow will say we overlooked?"-Har-

per's Bazar. Mother—Mamma's never use the word "pants." It is very vulgar. The Child (two hours later) Oh, mamma! Just look at Fide: he's been running in the garden with and see how he he bloomers! Philadelphia North American.

"Sweet one, I love you," he whispered to his partner at the masquerade. "I should think you would," she replied, "seeing that I am your wife." other woman do you think I would

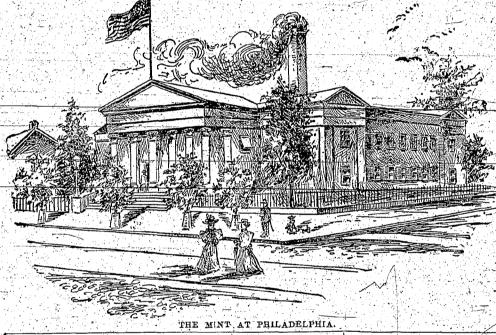
say that to?"—Boston Courier. Billings-I've got a safe job now. My mployer can't possibly fire me. Polk -Why? You don't mean to say that you have your employer in a compro-mising position? Billings-Not exactly: but you see I am working for an asbestos-company.—Philadelphia North

First Moth-May I inquire why rou tics of that green moth from the himself to death with an incandescent light.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Animal Life Humboldt estimates that the number

f animals of the mammalia kind those that suckle their young) is about 500; of birds, 4,000; of insects, 41,000; of reptiles, 700; or in all about 50,000. To Europe belong eighty of the mammalia, 400 birds and thiry reptiles. In the southern hemisphere, more part larly in South America and Africa, birds are five times more numerou than the mammalia. In all countries it has been noticed that birds and reptiles increase in number toward the equator.

It is easier to be a reformer than it is to reform.



the confederation adopted the plan pre-sented by Thomas Jefferson for the na-tional coinage, and in 1786 decided upon the names and characters of the coins. In 1787 a contract was made with James Jarvis for 300 tons of conper coins. These were coined at New Haven and bore the date of 1787. In 1792 a code of laws was enacted for

The first issue from the mint in Phila-delphia of "the dollar of our daddies" was in 1784. Before that a "Martha Washington" half-dime was struck off as a proof-piece. Two years later came

1650. The 2 and 1 penny pieces were internate days. Near here is one of the planchets. As the strip is of equal struck in 1652. In 1785 the congress of many faults in the building. Of solid thickness these samples must weight

locked in iron boxes and taken to the melting-room. There are many furnaces in this room. The gold and silver, being mixed with borax and other fluxing material, is placed in pots, melted and poured in iron molds, and when the issue of dimes, with the first golden | cooled is again taken to the deposit



POURING THE GOLD INTO THE MOLDS

coinage of eagles and half eagles oc- room in bars, where it is reweighed and then is an interesting one, and it is reasonable to read of how much nioney is whole is ascertained, the value calculations as a secretained. then is an interesting one, and it is re-treshing to read of how much money is lying around to be gathered in the lated and the depositor paid. tal output of the mints since 1792, being as follows: GOLD COINS. Double engles (\$20 pieces) .\$1,210,703,700 

 Pagies (\$10 pieces)
 250,127,230

 Half engles (\$5 pieces)
 212,921,875

 Three-dollar pieces
 1,610,876

eagles (#\$250 picces) 28,681,005

Dollars 19,499,337 .....\$1,732,852,323 SILVER COIN.

metal in its rough state is then transferred to the melter and refiner. To judge of the wonderful accuracy with which the assayer must do his work it can be stated that in his office is used what is probably the smallest weight in the world. It is the thirteenth-hun dredth part of a grain and can scarcely be seen with the naked eye, unless or white ground. In the melting room all the metal

used in coining is alloyed, melted and poured into narrow molds. The cartings or ingots vary from one to two erally and a half inches in breadth, according birds. to the coin they are intended for, They are about twelve inches long and half. You will find of every man who ever an inch thick. Those of gold are worth lived in Oklahoma, that somebody 28.010.711.30 an inch thick. Those of gold are worth lived in C 4,880,219.40 from \$600 to \$1,400 apiece and have one robbed him

masonry, several of them are iron lined, allike. If exact, or a shade too heavy, with double doors of the same metal, they are allowed to pass, and the whole and most complicated and burglar, strip used. If too light the entire strip proof locks. It is estimated that from is rejected, and must be remelted. \$2,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 worth of From a strip worth \$1,100 there is cut

> certain if they contain the exact amount of gold. Having successfully stood the test, the planchet goes to the milling and coining room, where an incessar stream of bright gold pieces flows from the many coin presses. Both the mill ing machine and the coin press belong to those exasperatingly simple yet won derfully complex affairs which it is much easier to look at than to describe The former, which does the milling handles the planchets automatically All that is necessary is to supply its feed tube with the blank disks, and these, after a few revolutions, drop per ect into a small box at its side

The coin presses, of which there are many of various sizes, are very impos ing-looking affairs. Each press has an arch of east from weighing several tons, and combines a great deal of grace with its ponderous strength. All the steef work about it gleams with a high polish. In the interior of the arch is a nearly round piece of brass called is a nearly round piece of orass called a triangle. This is fastened to a level by two steel bands, called sitrrups. There is a tremendously strong arm connected with the end of the lever above by a joint somewhat like that of a knee. Under the triangle is a steel cap called a "die stake." In this is fastened the reverse die. The die stake arranged to rise one-eighth of un nch, and when down rests firmly on he solid foundation of the arch. Above in another triangle is fastened the obverse die. When the knee is straight ened the die fits into the collar and presses down upon the reverse die What an instant before was but a blank, meaningless piece of meta omes out a respleadent double of shimmering gold.

About Eyes. The eyes of fish and birds are round, with no angles at the corners. The eyes of birds that fly by night are gen-erally about double the size of day

of Attorney W. H. Waste. On his of heavy fins. The head is large and desk she counted out the money. As resembles that of a huge pug dog. The she got the receipt she told the story of animal has a coat of fine silky hair and her ride in the silent receipt she told the story of her ride in the silent moonlight. The lawyer dismissed the case.

BERTRAM A. HART.

ca to be one thousand million-1,000,000,000; in England it is considered to be one million million 1,000,000,000, 000. Memory. Teacher—Johnnie, do you know what memory is? Johnnie Chaffle—Yes, sir; that's what

it desire.

Ruined in Cold Storage

picures in eating and dillnking that the different sorts of men. A certain pr cold storage arrangement now adopt ed by many hotels and restaurants acts injuriously upon liquids and viands. aking them practically unfit to be see ken into the stomach. It kills most in light wines, and makes ale, heer and other liquor taste flat. Raw meats are kent well, but it is asserted that all game or fowl, whether cooked or unooked, loses all flavor and delicacy when once subjected to the cold stor

# TIRED SALESWOMEN.

age chemical atmosphere.-Chleago In-

EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE MORE CONSIDERATE.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn

In the vast retail establishments of many women are employed as saleswom



compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruction, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhea, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, ness, melancholy, "all-gone" "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.
In such cases there is one tried and

rue remedy. Lydia E. Piukham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a

My dear Mrs, Pinkham :-After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I



my position should know of your won-derful remedy. I never saw-you, but I love you for being so good to me."

als or deleterious dr gs.

# OBSERVE

ne following symptoms resulting from Disease of the legestic organs: Constination, hiward piles, fullness it the blood in the lead, a fidity of the stomach, nauka, hadriburn, dise is of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eriodatois, mining, or intering or the heart, choking or sufficienting sensations when in a sping posture, dimmess of vision, dizziness or rising sudgouly, dols or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the heart, deficiency of perspiration, rellowness of the skin and eyes, I aim, n. the side, chest, limbs and sudden fusibles of hear burning in the fleeh. A rew does of RAD WAY'S PILLS will free the sys-tem of all the roove named disorders. Frice 25 cents per los. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., new York.



The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion: The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other life that result from torpid liver. Avenue other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

In college, as in the world, there are portion will always be serious and stu dious, while others will be fonder of sport than of books. Among the mor serious men it is happily not unusual, in these days, for some to be engaged in charitable and religious work, espe cially on Surday. Mr. J. S. Woods, in his book, "Yale Yarns," relates an o currence by which some members of these two "sets" learned a lesson of mutual respect and forbearance.

One Sunday afternoon, Little Jack Horner and several others of his gay 'crowd" strolled into a mission in the dums, which Averill, the leader of the studious set, was conducting. Sud lenly the prayer was interrupted by commotion at the door. A man, dirty and disheveled, had forced his way into the hall.

"Where's my son?" he cried. "They

told me he was here!"

Then he recled and fell to the floor For a moment Averill hid his face in his hands. Then he faced the crowd of roughs and his amazed classmates father, once a good, kind man, a stu dent where I am now a student. See what drink has brought film to—and me also." He knelt beside the sense

Little Jack ran for aid, and the man was soon taken to the hospital. "A bad case of alcoholism," pronounced the doctor; "If he could be sent on a long sea-voyage there might be chance for him.

"Why, that's easy," coled one of the gay set. "I'll write to my father," nd Averill caught the friendly empha sis on the my, "Not a word about this in college," said Little Jack, author-Itatively, as the meeting broke up.

Two weeks later he and Averill es

orted a neatly dressed invalid on board a sailing vessel bound for Japan. "I shouldn't have had the courage to stand up as Averill did and own that old reprobate as my father!" said little Jack, confidentially, to his chum. "I pity/those easy-going fellows who

never think of the suffering which goes on about them; who never, even by accident, do any good to any one, watched Little Jack Horner and other of the gay set snow-balling one another on the campus.

"I don't think you do those fellow justice," said Averill, quickly, "Please don't say anything against them."

A Cycling Cat. Danville probably has the only bi cycle field in the shape of a cat in the United States. It is a black cat—as black as the hinges of midnight—and belongs to W. G. Proctor, This cat enloys a ride as well as any wheelman in America, and never misses an opportunity of taking one. The route never too long, and the pace never too warm for him.

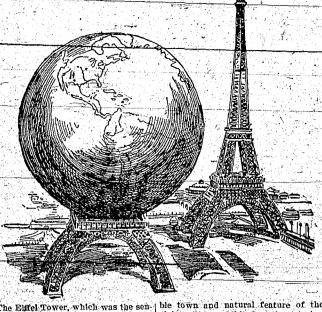
The cat does not, to be sure, sit upor don't get tired, my temper is real the saddle and do the pedaling but it sweet, and I could scream right out rides upon the shoulders of the boys in the neighborhood. In the evening when the boys start out on their spins one of them will place this cut upon his houlder, and then Tom will sit through the entire journey if permitted to do so. The cat never falls from its perch Sometimes it is partially dislodged by the boys in mounting or by a sudden turn or bump in the road, but its claws ire ever ready to catch a new hold.

When the cat sees one of the youngsters starting out for a ride it runs after him, and if he does not offer to take it up, Tom rubs against his legs and meows" in a very supplicating manner to be taken along. The cat is about year old, and has been a victim of the icycle fever for several months.—Danille of varieties.

The First Sight of a White Man. At the villages I camp in the stock-des, and am on view all day; so long as here is any daylight men, women; and, coofs and round the tall clay granaries with hard, fixed stare; at first they remain silent, then they begin to exchange among themselves ideas con-cerning the white arrival; they are keenly observant of every movement I make, but they are ready to bolt the nioment I display unusual signs of activity. If I strike a match, or sneeze, or sharpen a pencil, every head disappears, to realpear when assurance is felt that it was a false alarm. The oungsters without such keen sense of danger are generally in the background, but when there is a stampede they are aught up and carried off. When it is chilly the people cross their arms over their breasts, and hang a hand over each shoulder. They have never seen a white man before in these districts, but the natives do undoubtedly appre ciate a visit from a white man's cara van when they fully realize that he is friendly, just, and peacefully inclined. -Century.

Declivities.

Valleys, ravines, steep declivities or rocky and broken surfaces might ofter be given over to a growth of trees, and serve an aesthetic as well as an econ omic purpose. If land has been re duced to barrenness, or the soil badly washed the fertility is best and mes easily restored by a recovering of trees, which restore a vegetable soil.



A RIVAL OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

The Eiffel Tower, which was the sensation of the last Parls Exposition, is to be paralleled or excelled in the Universal Exposition of 1900 by the Mainmoth Globe of M. Borgal-Court, which measures 150 metres in diameter and

globe will be exhibited on the exterior, and the interior will be a panorama of the earth's inhabitants, customs, and productions. A system of electric railroads will convey spectators to every part, and the boast of M. Borgal-Court 245 metres in height. It is a perfect is that he will give them a realistic tour world in miniature. Every considera around the world in eighty minutes.

the aquarium, and the shrimp will play

about this for hours, standing on his

head, turning handsprings and doing

How He Got His Zither.

A musical instrument dealer tells i

good story at the expense of a musically inclined and wealthy resident of the

little Missouri town of Hermann, says

time ago he wanted a fine zither and

searched the local market for one that

the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Son

other equally remarkable things.

TWO COMPLETE BODIES.

One Head Supplies the Food to Keep Them Alive,

An Arkansas chicken has two bod kept busy furnishing food to keep them alive. The chicken has two bodies, with four wings, four legs, but only



CHICKEN WITH TWO BODIES one head. The two birds are joined

each body is separately nourished. This queer freak is owned by Mr. A. P. Hutchison, of Yellville, Ark. He keeps it at his shop and exhibits it to deal of attention. Not only all of Yellville has seen it, but every farmer who comes to town steps around to look at it. If ever that chicken graces Mr. Hutchison's festive board there will be enough of choice parts to go around. Evidently it was made for eating pur

UNCLE SAM'S NEW DRY DOCK Gigantic Structure Capable of Accom

Uncle Sam at last has a dry dock where the largest ships can be repaired. This was not the cass prior fathe com-pletion, a short time ago, of the gigantic new timber dock at the Brooklyn Navy as follows: Six hundred and seventy feet on top from head to the gate, 151 feet, wide on the top and 64 feet 4 inches on the bottom. At the gate the measures 108 feet 8 inches on top and 71 feet 6 inches on the bottom, and will be capable of taking in the largest hip now affoat, with plenty of room to spare. At high water there will be 29 feet of water on the sills. The gate will be 35 feet Ginches high. The work on the dock began early in 1892. The

getting wet. They work on slides.

has christened Neptune, really seems to has carristened softune, reany seems to be a most observing little chap. Neptune is the price of quite h large according in which he rules supreme. He is very fond of music, and when his

master places a mouth-organ against

the glass side of the aquarium and plays, Neptuno shows every manifesta-

tion of joy. He hops around on his tail

and twirls his body as though dancing to the time of music, and when the

strains cease he places his little nose

BURYING A PERSIAN ALIVE IN PLASTER OF PARIS.

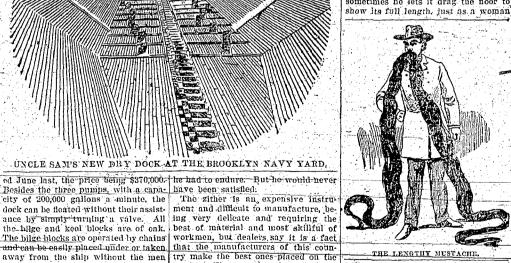
waited the arrival of the instrument in anxious expectancy. It came a few days ago and the package was carefully opened in the presence of half a dozen admiring friends. The zither was a beauty, there was no mistaking that, but on closer, examination there was the maker's stamp, indelibly placed on the frame, and it read: "Washington, Mo., W S. A.," a neighboring town of Hermann. The gentle man might have saved \$50, in first contract was annulled, as the work tion to the express and import charges was unsatisfactory, and another award- and have avoided all the waiting which

thought would go ahead of anything they hoped for, was instead of a terriover seen <del>in th</del>is section.

ble nature, As the fourth man was led from the garden he begged the executioner to take him to the bazaar, where he could find someone to give him 10 tumas, after which he could cut his head off. The fifth man became even more frantic as the yells Issued from the mouths of his companions. "Spare me! Spare me!" he cried, "and I show you where 2,000 tumas lie hid, but his offer came too late.

CHANCE FOR THE WIND.

Clerk in the West Who Sports a Mustache Nine Feet Long Out at the Fort Hall Indian agency is a clerk who can probably boast of the longest mustache in the world. He parts-his name in the middle, signing his letters H. Elwell Jenkins, Mr. Jenkns' face is just naturally good soil for hair and his mustache just grew and grew and grew, until it has reached i length of nine feet. Ordinarily Mr. Jenkins folds the ends of his mustache away out of sight under his vest, but sometimes he lets it drag the floor to



THE LENGTHY MUSTACHI with a wealth of back hair exhibits it in this country, one in this state and in the privacy of her boudoir to a cot-two in the East. Their instruments evic of admiring and envious friends.

Mr. Jenkins' mustache is still growing

-Catholic Bishops in England. Latest statistics show that there are at present seventeen Roman Catholic diocesan bishops in England and Wales and seven in Scotland, in addition to one archbishop and two bishops of titular sees. The total number of titular sees. The total number of priests in Great Britain is 3,014 and these serve 1,780 churches and missions. The population of the United Kingdom from the Roman Catholic Kingdom from the Roman Catholic standpoint is about 5,500,000.

Implacable.—
"I can forget, but never forgive," mutered the enraged husband. This sounds the wrong way round,

out it was true. He could never forgive his wife for writing to a former sweetheart, but he was able to forget to mail the letter. New York World.

Hideous Punishment Inflicted Upon

A short time ago the mountains of Persia were overrun with robbers who intercepted travelers by day and night. despoiling them of all they possessed police were unable to apprehend hope of staying their hands made an example of five prisoners then in cus-tody charged with like offenses. These were executed by the process known as "gatching." The gatch consists of a hollow pillar being erected over a hole about two feet deep, so that the hole forms a well into which the prisoner is put, sometimes (the most merciful method) head downward, and at others with his head sticking out over ir, and between each basketful water is poured down the well. The gatch then swells, and when it hardens it stops the circulation, causing the most exernelating agony. About 9 a. m. on Sunday, May 10, the five prisoners, chained neck to neck, were marghed out of prison, and slowly escorted by large mob, who were kept from pressing too close by soldiers with fixed bayonets and others with long sticks, they were taken to the Koran Gate. near the Bagh-i-No, on the town side of which, alongside the road, their wells had been prepared. It took one hour to reach the Bagh-I-No, but the torture of this form of execution being in known to the prisoners, they walked along without a sign of fear.

They were taken into a high-walled garden, a guard being placed at the entrance, and in a short time the first his neck was a steel collar with a chain which his guard held tightly in his hand. Someone offered him a pitcher of water, from which he engerly-drank, and he was doomed, he walked calmly and without a word to his well. It took nearly half an hour to fill the well with gatch, during all which time the sticks crowd from pressing too close and hampering the movements of those employ

searched the local market for one that pering the movements of those employ-would suit him. The time he spent ed with the gatch.
was of sufficient value to pay for an When the gatch became solid and ordinary instrument, and yet he did tightened on the poor prisoner, his not succeed in getting anything that yells were frightful to listen to, and quite satisfied him. Confident that as they were carried over the garden there was nothing in this country that wall those waiting their turn realized would answer he wrote to European that the death to which they were dealers and finally ordered one that he doomed, so far as being the painless one

The Hard Life of an African Baby. strapped to his mother's back has rough-and-tumble time of it, but take It all good-naturedly, and one hears very little crying in the village,

her back, bobs about for hours in the hot sun, weeding, hoeing, and doing general gardening; carries huge jars of water on her head; scrapes him re narrow, low doorways of native huts gives him a thorough shaking a algorously pounds corn with a long wooden pestle: takes him by the write ducks him in the stream till he ly suffocated, and then spreads him of a mat to dry.-Century.

Trips Undertaken for Regith's Sak Mill be rendered more beneficial, and the fatigues of travel counteracted, if the voyager will take along with him Hostetter's Roman en Bitters, and use that protective and enabling tonic, nerve invigorant and appelier regalative. Impurities in air and water are neutralized by it, and it is a matchless tranquillizer and regulator of the stomach, liver and bowcis. It counteracts malaria, rheumatism, and a tendency to kidney and bladder allments.

Peter-IV of Aragon was said by French Embassador, who visited his court, to be the most ceremonious man in Europe. "He could bow lower withsaw."

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Itutional cure. Price 75 cen

While it is pretty hard to say what constitutes a gentleman on-hand, it is a pretty safe assertion to say that the man who says he is a gentleman isn't. Cincinnati Enquirer.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Con Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895. The remedy for injuries is not to re

Fall

spring medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varving temperature, cold storms, malarial germ and prevalence of fevers and other dis eases. Danger may be avoided by taking

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cur



Gladness Comes

Gladness Comes
With a better understanding of the
transient nature of the many physical tills which vanish before proper efforts—gentile efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in
the knowledge that so many forms of
stekness are not due to any actual discase, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant
family laxative, Syrunof Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only
remedy with millions of families, and is
everywhere esteemed so highly by all
who value good health. Its beneficial
effects are due to the fact, that it is the
one remedy which promotes internal
dennliness, without debilitating the
organs on which it acts. It is therefore
all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article,
which is manufactured by the California
yig Syrup Co. bnly, and sold by all repintable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health,
and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.
If afflicted with any actual disease, one
may be commended to the most skillfulphysicians, but if in need of a laxative,
then one should have the best, and with
the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of
Figs stands highest and is most largely
used and gives most general satisfaction.

IP IS ONS CURREFORE

UNITS WHERE ALL ESE FAIRS.

Best Court Syrup. Tasce Good. Use Grant time. Bold by drugstra.

CONSUMNITION.

PATENTS.

tions. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to GET A
PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C. ENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



"Everybody Likes It."

RaffleAx

-Everybody likes "Battle Ax" because of its exceedingly fine quality. Because of the economy there is in buying it.

Because of its low price. It's the kind the rich men chew because of its high grade, and the kind the poor men can afford to chew because of its

A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" is almost twice the size of the 10-cent piece of other high grade

One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass. SHE PARAMINE TO THE PARAMENTAL TO THE PARAMENTAL

"Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

ngainst the glass as though begging for more. His favorite airs are "A lafe on the Ocean Wave" and "Rocked in the

UNCLE SAM'S NEW DRY DOCK AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD,

d June last, the price being \$370,000. he had to endure. But he would neve

A Trained Shrimp.

A Tioga, Pa., man has probably the most curious pet on record. It is nothing more nor less than a trained shrimp.

In this country, one in this state and two in the East. Their instruments are sold largely in Europe, some of them without being branded, and then lig more nor less than a trained shrimp, sent back to this country at prices 100

One would scarcely believe a shrimp to per cent, above what they should be be possessed of any intelligence, yet The ocean trips may improve them,

Is little crustacean, whom his maker but the Hermann gentleman cannot as christened Neptune, really seems to see just where it comes in.

wheel?"
"Oh, I have scoured the country a ter has a little stick which he places in good deal."—Boston Herald.

Sconred.

market. There are but three factories

sent back to this country at prices 100

The Meat Was Burned.

ad for dinner?
Cannibal Chef-He was a bicycle

der, your excellency.
Cannibal Chief-I thought I detect-

Cannibal Chef-Yes, your excellency; he was scorching when we caught

Cannibal Chief-What was

d a burned taste.

him.-Yonkers Statesman,

Mexican Method of Using Corn Fodder Farmers, Don't Move to Town---Food for Lambs.

### FERTILIZERS.

Fertilizer for gardens: Ammonium ulphate, ten parts; sodium nitrate, fifteen parts; ammonium phosphate, thirty parts; potassium nitrate, forty-five parts. For lawns: Potassium nitrate, thirty parts; sodium nitrate, thirty parts; calcium sulphate, thirty parts; calcium superphosphate, thirty parts. For fruit trees: Potassium chloride, one hundred parts; potassium nitrate, five hundred parts; potassium pho phate, five hundred and seventy parts. Of this mixture, two and a half pounds to be used for one tree -New York Ledger.

#### SELF BLEACHING CELERY.

Self-bleaching celery will not endure banking up with earth. It tends to rust in the ground. It must be protected from the sun by boards. Large gross receipts per acre are obtained from celery culture, but it is a very expensive crop to raise. It is a prodig-ious feeder and requires great quantities of fertilizer. Celery raised on ordinary rich land is tough and stringy and sells very low, if at all. A correspondent of the Florida Agriculturist says that successful grower applies a ton of cotton seed meal to an acre when setting his plants, followed by a ton of high grade complete fertilizer, and later by about 400 pounds of nitrates between the rows. The new method of bleaching by planting so close that the plants touch and crowd each other requires still higher feed-But truck farming is a business by itself. The ordinary farmer can ssfully practice it only after learning it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### FOOD FOR LAMBS. When the lambs will not eat grain

food of any kind give it to through the ewes. That is, give the ewes a pound of mixed bran and linseed oil meal in equal parts. It will help both, and through the two the cost will be got back with interest and profit. You should get the lambs up to eighty pounds if possible, and it may done in this way. The writer has taught lambs to eat grain thus: Some oats and corn was ground finely together, and a lamb was caught and held until it was quiet, and then a little of this meal was given in the hand. At first the food had to be put into its mouth and sweetened a little with molasses. After two or three trials in this way the lamb followed its feeder to get its ration, and the others crowded around to see what was doing. Lambs are curious little things, and in this way others got a taste, and very soon it was necessary to get a lot o troughs ready for them. The trouble was over then, and the lambs came on finely. It is easy to get them to eat three or four ounces each, which is enough to begin them. Try some rape turnip seed, which will come on quickly.-American Sheep Breeder.

#### -FARMERS, DON'T MOVE TO TOWN.

For a number of years there has been a strong movement of population from the country to the town. Many evils come to agricultural districts because savings of a lifetime. They sell their colts, calves, sheep and lambs, proved themselves honest and indusand the calamity cry is so difficult to LIf large quantities mortgages, they in turn move to town. and the story is repeated.

Permanent homes in the country are not contemplated. Instead, a cheap often so close to the road that the pas ser-by may gaze in, and in addition fill Farmers build near the highway so that they may save every rod of ground. There is no room for a forest tree or a lawn that will indicate leisure or taste. Rents are high belive in towns. Country churches languish and finally have to be abandoned. because there is none to support them. country, the farmer moves to town. How much better it would have been for him to remain where the experience of a lifetime would be of greater value than the labor that has gone before, and where he may be a blessing to a community in numberless ways

### MEXICAN METHOD OF UTILIZ-ING CORN FODDER.

Much has been written about hand ling corn fedder, but we have a method use here in Arizona, writes S. M. Hall, which is much superior to anything suggested. The corn is cut and shocked in the usual way. When it is cured and ready to husk, we prepare a large number of strings about a yard long, made of baling rope or large rope untayeled. A loop one incli long is tled in the end of each string. It is best to handle the fodder after a rain, while it is yet somewhat moist, as the blades waste when very dry. Very wet fod der, however, must not be baled or 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on stacked, as it will spail. Husk the corn and lay the fodder in bundles about as large as a man can hold in his arms, placing the cut ends all one way. Encircle the bundle with the string, slip the free end through the loop, pull the his rapid success to his genius for con-bundle up tight and firm and the se-cealing and remedying defects of figse bundles are easily han-

there is very little waste. It is most stack, decreasing to a cone, leaving he cut ends of the stalks out square stacks keep equally well if out carefully, and are handle topped to feed from. The hundles are easily removed for feeding and may be hauled or carried with little waste Corn fodder in bundles sells as readily as when baled, and is more cheaply put up. Cane and various forage plants are handled in the same way .- New England Homestead.

### THE GOOSE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and so little onre as the goose. After they have attained the age of four months but little ettention is re quired other than supplying plenty of resh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young.

If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting, which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until mature, says a writer in the Fanlier's Review. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and even

ing. . There is no doubt that there is profit in goose culture: When Thanksgiving ime arrives you can generally dispose f the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will e about ten pounds. Suppose for instance you have twelve "gooselets" at \$1 each, the receipts from the sale would be \$12 and the cost of feed has been but a triffe. It is safe to say that your profit would have been \$10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at \$1 each, but on the other hand the price is often more than a dollar, hence we take it as basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, consideving of course that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Tolouse geese large goslings are obtained, quick to nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkahly easy to domesticate.

My experience has clearly demon strated that the rearing of geese should be done entirely separate from the rearing of fowls, as the old and young of both are naturally inclined to be pugnacious, especially so after the

oung are about half grown. We favor hatching by hens, giving four eggs to each, and after one month the attention of biddy is no longer necessary. Late in the season if females are plenty we allow the goose to hatch her young, and we give each a hatch of ten eggs. This number is sufficient for safety. If too large a number is placed under the goose, some are liable to be broken.

FEEDING OATS TO FARM STOCK Oats has been long recognized as one of the very best grains for most classes of farm unimals. This is especially true of horses and young stock of all kinds, unless it be pigs. The weight of evidence of many careful feeding experiments is against the profitableness of feeding outs to young pigs except as a small part of their ration. One year with another outs are relatively higher in price than is corn in most parts of the United States. It is not alone a comparison of the price per bushel, but of the relative weight of a bushel of oats and one of corn that must be This year, however, with the largest crop of oats ever grown in this country, the price is exceptionally low, lower than for many years. There is of this practice, while it is doubtful if no reason why farmers should not feed the town is permanently benefitted or oats freely at present prices, except in renough happiness is found in town localities in which the crop was a faillife to repay those who have long lived | ure or very poor. How, then, to feed is in the country for making the change, a question about which there is much Men move to town and consume the difference of opinion. For horses and farms to former hired men who have writer would feed grain unground. For cows, steers and hogs it is an advanttrious and who then become farm own-lage to grind it. Good oat straw is a ers, but incur a debt which requires a valuable food, and if the feeding is lifetime for its liquidation. This is carefully done there is much to comwhy so many farms are mortgaged mend the plan of feeding sheaf oats, appease. These new proprietors ex-haust their farms trying to pay inter-Where there are convenient facilities Where there are convenient facilities est, and if after a life of toil and self- | for cutting the sheaf oats, a large perderial, they succeed in lifting their centage of straw can be utilized by so doing. The greater danger of injury by rats and mice if the oats are left unthreshed is about the only reason which can be urged in favor of threshliouse does duty as a shelter, and it is ing the cron in many cases. There are lorses which do not properly masticate oats, but these are rather exceptional straw, hay or stover, it will be better atch. Young animals pretty thor oughly masticate their food, and the writer has not found sufficient gain cause landlords must have money to from grinding to repay the cost of the work. This does not apply to pigs, how ever. It is better to have outs ground if to be fed to hogs of any age. Without any purpose but to escape the many cases a mixture of oats and corn will be better than either grain fed The younger the stock the alone. larger may be the proportion of oats. Many insist that oats alone are much better than any mixture of corn as food for colts. The writer has a higher appreciation of the value of corn, reason ably used, as a food for even young animals, than have many feeders, but he uses oats freely in present condi-It would be a consummation

# may wisely become more general. Rhomberg's Coat of Arms.

nuch to be rejoiced over if the present

low prices for oats would lead to the

for the human animal. Its use for this

urpose has greatly increased within

the last quarter of a century, but it

nuch larger use of this grain as food

The first man who made a name as : woman's dressmaker was Ithomberg, the son of a Bavarian pensant from the neighborhood of Munich. One day in the boulevard in Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was Rhomberg's coat of arms. He owed ure. He left an annual, income dled for stacking and feeding and \$10,000 a year to his heirs.

# THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

QUEER METHODS PURSUED ANONYMOUS WRONGDOERS.

The Largest Contribution Ever Received by the Fund Came from England, and Was for \$ 14,650."

The largest conscience contribution ever received by the treasury arrived in Washington hast March, it took the form of a bHT of exchange for £2,930 (or \$14,050), drawn on a New Bari, vicar of the Church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, London. In an accompanying letter Mr. Barff simply stated all constantly bathed in this fluid, so that he had been requested to remit that the contact of water with the liv-the money to the secretary of the treas-ing tissues is a condition closely analoury by a gentleman who did not dis-close his identity.

It is the largeness of the sum which attracted special attention. The method of its transmission is not unusual. People who have purposely or erwise defrauded the governmen and have been stung by conscience tmake restitution are anxious to do so in as privy a manner as possible. They would undo the harm, but not confess the guilt.

Sometimes brief explanatory notes are sent, stating why the money is due to the government, but a signature of any kind is extremely rare. Some merely say, "This money belongs to merely say, "This money belongs to the United States," or words of similar purport. In many cases there is not a scratch of pen or pencil, the money being simply enclosed in an envelope perhaps folded in a sheet of blank

Yet one would think that every man who returns money obtained by fraud to its proper owner ought to furnish some clew to his personality, not neces sarily for publication, but as an evi dence of good faith. Should his fraud be discovered by the officers of justice after he has made restitution he may be unable to prove that he returned the dishonorable money if it were sent anonymously, whereas, if he had sent his name with it he could call upon the secretary of the treasury for direct evidence in his behalf.

Therefore, the method pursued by the Rev Barff's penitent is one to be commended. It reveals nothing to the public, yet it serves as a clew for identification if identification becomes requisite. The method is frequently followed by Catholic penitents, whose confessors liave informed them that restitution is as necessary as contrition. Only the other day a priest in Boston wrote that one of his parishioners, on his death bed, had confessed to wronging the government out of \$50. He could not die in peace without making restitution, but desired that his name be withheld. The priest enclosed the amount with interest for nine years at eight per cent, \$86 in all. The man evidently did not want that debt to bother him in the next world. The priest, of course, signed his own name and the receipt of the money was acknowledged by mail. The treasury department can give a number of instances of that kind in which con-science seemed to be quickened by sc-

rious illness or the confessional. Treasurer Francis E. Spinner, under opened in 1861, once said to a friend of the writer: "It is greatly to be re-"It is greafly to be regretted that the workings of the spirit which animated the contributions to this fund have not been more extensively experienced and obeyed by more important offenders, for venture the statement that if all the big rescals had fol-lowed the examples of the smaller ones taining a fine collection of palms, cofund we could have extinguished the national debt long ago."

There is on record the remittance of one cent. This was contributed by a all question, the inest in Europe, party who signed himself "Beggar" limmy," without comment or expla-nation: Recently a dime was sent

It, was enclosed in quite a long letter, unsigned, in which the writer said that when a boy he received a letter from a friend, the three cent postage stamp on which had escaped cancellation. More in a spirit of mischief than anything else he had detached the stamp and used it on his answer to the letter, thus making it do double duty and cheating the government out of three cents. He wrote that although it seemed like a triffing matter it had always troubled him. Twenty years had elapsed and the writer presumed the interest would increase the debt to seven or eight . He enclosed ten, so as to be sure there would be enough.

As already stated it was Francis E. Spinner who started the conscience fund. This was in 1861. The account. the sum of \$6,000, forwarded in bonds and accompanied by a statement flat the restitution of what had long been twentieth year she could speak due the government was prompted by This gave the account its name. It has since remained open, and all amounts returned to the treasury in consequence of the inward monitor have been credited to it, as well as all moneys which come in anonymous-Iv and without any accompanying explanations, and are thus presumed to be from the conscience-stricken. In some years the total sums thus realized have reached only into the hundreds,in others they have amounted to thou The unprecedented sum sen from London-in March, together with i number of more than averag mounts which have come in from dif ferent sources since January 1, al-ready makes 1896 the banner year in

# The Prolonged Bath.

he history of the treasury department

Modern medicine says that a patient n the St. Louis Hospital was recently kept immersed in a bath-tub for six weeks, for the cure of a large sloughing abscess, a current of water being constantly passed through the tub. The writer has, within the last twenty vears, treated many cases of gangrene crushed limbs, sloughing sores, etc. by this method, and has found better esults than by any other. Its success is due to the asepsis secured by the onstant immersion. The presence of a large quantity of water is not favorable to the development of pus-forming germs, so that suppuration is lessened and at the same time the poisons resulting from the action of the disease measured six feet germs are washed away. These pois-

ons, when left in contact with the tissues, paralyze the Hrang cells and destroy them, thus hindering the repara five efforts; but by the constant eleans ing effected by contact of water kept pure by frequent renewal, the tissue ire protected from the toxle influence

of these poisons, and healthful repair

is thus promoted.

While in Vienna some twelve years ago, the writer found patients living in tubs of water, who had been im mersed for periods varying from six months to a year or more. The cells of the body are accustomed to contact York bank in favor of the secretary of with moisture; in this respect they may the treasury by the Rey. Prebendary even be compared to aquatic animals. The blood cells are carried by a current of watery fluid, and the tissue cells are

gous to that which is naturally main tained within the body.

# Tree Climbing Crabs. An Ohlo man, T. B. Newcome, who as recently returned from South Af-

rica, tells this story about that country which is unfortunately not accompa nled by affidavits: They have a crab out there that climbs the coconnut trees and bites off

the nuts and lets them fall to the ground. Then he backs down the tree

"The natives who inhabit the regions infested by this ill-conditioned crab are well aware that the lower portion of the crab's anatomy is soft and sensitive, and they believe that the crustaean was thus constructed in order that he might know when he had eached the ground, and when, conse quently, he might with safety selease his grasp of the trunk.

"So what they do in order to stop the depredations, which often ruln the cocoanut crop, is this: While the crab is engaged in nipping off the cocodnute they climb-half-way-up the trees and there drive a row of long nails right round the tree, allowing an inch or so

to protrude.
"The crab has no knowledge of dis aster, not yet of the fitness of things. As he descends the sensitive part of his body suddenly touches the nails. Thinking he has reached the ground he naturally lets go. Instantly he falls backward and cracks his own shell or the ground."

## A Record Rose Bush,

A remarkable rose tree grows in the gardens of the Chateau Eleonore, at Cannes, France. It is a specimen of the well known tea rose, Marie Van Houthe, This plant, which is only six years old, already measures sixtyeven feet in circumference, and will if permitted, grow very much larger Tuis remarkable rose bush is on prop erty owned by Lord Brougham, who attributes its extraordinary dimen sions principally to the soil, which con sists of rich loam of great depth. This tree is planted on the slope which descends from the chareau to the main road. It is of interest, says the Lon don Graphic, in noting this extraordi mary rose growth, to recall the fac that the Chateau Eleonore was the first winter residence built at Cannes, which was literally, "discovered" by whose regime the conscience fund was the Chancellor Brougham; uncle of the present owner, while in the beautiful garden, not far from this gigantic rose bush is still to be seen a tree beneath the shadow of which the great Chan cellor used to sit toward the evening of his busy life. The chateau itself re mains much as it was when he lived in it, but the gardens have been great who have contributed to the conscience cos, shrubs and all sorts of flowers The gardens are, however, specially famous for their tea roses, of which 150

### A Language of Her Own. There is a woman in the county of

Cornwall, England, who speaks a language known by no other person in the world. It is the ancient language of Cornwall and once was spoken by hundreds of people.

in 1806. Notwithstanding this fact. she is very vigorous, and her memory

is good. The Cornish language is a branch of the Celtic tongue, which was once widely spoken throughout the Euro penn world. It began to decline about the first quarter of the last century being superseded by the English lan guage. At the beginning of this century there were no more than two heads of families who could speak the was opened on receipt in that year of language. The father of Dolly Pentreath was one of them. He was a fisherman by occupation. In to be Cornish fluently, while her English was just about intelligible. When she grew up there was no one with whom she could converse in Cornish except he father, and after his death, in 1830. she was the sole one in all Cornwall in fact, the whole world, who could converse in that language.

# Power of Modern Explosives.

A remarkable exhibition of the power f modern explosives occurred recentl it Marquette. Mich., in firing an iro ange in one of the open pits. mount of ore brought down from the east side of the pit is estimated at from 10,000 to 13,000 tons. Previous to the blast proper some 300 pounds of ginnt powder" was exploded to looser he ground, doing its work so effectively that some of the cracks in the ore were two inches in width, with, of course, many smaller ones. Immediately back of the larger crack, about forty feet rom the end of the hanging, a iole, thirty-five feet in depth, had been drilled, and in this hole over half a on of black powder was placed; when the blast went off the ore ahead and forty feet on either side of the hole umbled over into the huge pit, latter is of mammoth size, indeedsome 150 feet in depth and more than 500 feet long by 400 wide; the entire east side is in solid ore, as is also a portion of the south side."

The largest vulture ever tanentally was recently captured near Ct. to, on Richard Girl's ranch The

# LIFE AT THE NORTH POLE.

POSSIBLE THAT HUMAN BEINGS ARE LIVING THERE:

Polar Animals and Birds...Not a Frozen Mass of lee, but Land and Clear Wat-During Certain Seasons.

What is the North Pole like? Is if some land there? Is there any life there, any vegetation? Can human beings exist there? The answers to these interesting questions are given based on the best scientific nowledge.

That the North Pole is situated on and seems to be almost a certainty. There is land bare of ice in that part of the world, and clear water, too. Good and scientific reasons lie back of these assumptions. That the region the lead, is generous to prodigality, in question is inhabited by various antended to the lead, is an undisputed fact. It cannot pered. His writing is loose and uneven be asserted with confidence that linman beings do not live there. It is known that several species of

birds live and breed in regions for to the north of any point reached by ex-plorers. They are seen migrating to-ward the pole, their flocks vanishing into the unknown beyond. Obviously, they cannot lay their eggs or rear their young on ice floes or bergs and so It must be taken for granted that they find bare land suitable for the purpose The rosy gull most benutiful of all its fleet-winged tribe, spends summer and winter within the mysterious and unexplored area. Its species is actualsionally specimens being seen outside of it, driven to the southward by storms. Only once has a flock of rosy gulls been seen; it passed Point Barrow, the most northerly point of

There must be no small extent of land in a region that exclusively maintains a whole species of animals. Open water there must be all the year around, else winter, looking for fish. Two species of sandpipers breed in the unexplored aren. The same may be said of at least one species of goose. Every spring brant are seen from Point Barrow, flying northward, whither no human being has yet been able to follow.

If there be a polar continent there is no reason for picturing it as devoid of animal or vegetable life. In its surrounding waters are plenty of fishes doubtless as well as numerous species of crustaceans; in its bays seals disport themselves, perhaps, and possibly walrus are not absent. As for the flora, there is apt to be as much of it as is found in Spitzbergen—that is to say, plenty of moss and lichens, with even a few flowering plants such

as the yellow Arctic poppy. The most interesting question about the North Pole is as to whether hu-man beings are to be found in its ventured further and further toward the northern extremity of the earth's axis, but however high the point reached people have always been discovered dwelling there. A short time ago Nansen outlined the north coast of Greenland, proving it to be an island. Yet at the north end of the island he came across a colony of 279 Esquimau pursuing a contented and fairly prosperous existence by means of hunting and The man who is lucky enough to dis-

cover the North Pole may well feel somewhat discouraged if he finds a lot of people living there. Yet why not? The climate cannot be so dreadfully severe; it is certainly not so cold as north latitude 78 degrees. On that coldest latitude is situated the town of Werkojansk, in Siberia. And just here may as well be told a remarkable story that rests on the authority of Cantain Herendeen, formerly engaged in the Arctic whaling service, and now employed in the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington. The event he describes occurred in the winter of 1885, which he spent at Point Barrow.
There is an Esquiman village at Point Barrow, and also a whaling sta-Dolly Pentreath is the woman in tion. One day there was a great conquestion, and she lives in the town of motion, and Captain Herendeen saw Monshale, in Cornwall. She was born half the people of the village running him and told him that three strange looking men had been seen on the ice of the Point. They were dressed pecullarly, not in deer skins, but in a white which was supposed to be that of polar bear. They acted as if very larly surprising, Inasmuch as nobody in that part of the world ever goes without a gun. Now the Esquiman amiability toward strangers, and they were astonished when the three men took fright on seeing them and run ward. This was what had caused the

The Esquiman declared positively that the three men were not of their people. Their dress and actions made this a certainty. If so, whence did they come? The only tenable theory seemed to be that they had drifted on an ice floe from an unknown land far to the north, the existence of which was asserted by a tradition among the Esquinant. They say that some of one day, and generally the first night I their people were once carried away called the chief privately into my tent, by a storm and reached this land, sub- had a long talk with him, and

explorer, believes that the North Pole before leaving. cumstances as render it certain that to have a shirt. He wanted 2,400 years for its formation. -

# Pencil Point Signs.

A noted graphologist states that yielded, and gave him a much partners is almost as much in the man-garment, which satisfied him.

ner in which a man sharpens his pench as there is in the formation of his let ers. Take for in habitually gives to his pencil a short, stumpy point, showing but little of the lead. Meanness is the key to his character. He has acquisitiveness largely developed, and his temper is as short as the point of his pencil. In call-graphy he would make his "ys" small, with short falls, and physiognomically speaking, he would have a protruding

under lip, which generally indicates avarice, and in walking he would-no swing his arms. The commercial man would give his The commercial man would give ms pencil a moderately long, very even and carefully sharpened point. His writing would be the slopting business hand which everybody knows, and, as a rule, he would have an even shaped

head with a square chin. The man who gives his pencil a long. narrow, uneven point, showing much of and he is likely to have literary ability irregular point and finely sharpened lead. The cutting in the wood is deli-cate, with many furrows. This kind of point shows individuality, and is open to more variations than one would

#### suppose. POISONOUS FISH.

They Are Very Plentiful in Some Tropical Waters.

'Visitors to tropical countries," says C. Duncan, an extensive traveller, should eat no fish down there without first ascertaining whether it is safe as well as palatable. Poisonous fish are very plentiful in warin waters, and have often been eaten by ignorant fishermen with fatal results. These-fish are most abundant in the Brazilian and West India seas, but they are also found in the East Indian and Austral-

"So far as I know there are five kinds of poisonous fish, three of the mackerel and two of the herring tribe. Of the rosy gulls would starve. Doubt the mackerel a species called the jurel less the bird skirts the ice fields in is most numerous. It can be distinguished from ordinary mackerel, which frequent the same waters, by certain marks. The jurel has no black spot on the gill covers, and it has scales on the back, while the harmless kind has three black spots and no scales on the back. The poisonous variety grows large and often weighs as high as twenty pounds, but the others seldom run over two pounds. For this rea-son mackerel weighing over two pounds are not allowed to be sold in

"The chicaro is another poisonous mackerel, which is also found in the West Judies, although it is not considered poisonous by the natives. It is highly poisonous during spawning time, the people of Guadaloupe using its flesh to poison rats. But at other times it is comparatively wholesome. The third variety is called the bonito mackerel, and is very dangerous at certain vicinity. Such a notion is not so ab- times of the year, while at others it is surd as might be imagined. From de safe and palatable. Even the oldest cade to decade bold explorers have ishermen, however, do not always know the periods when it should be left alone, and every once in a while some one is taken with colic after eating of bonito.
"Two kinds of herring are also dan-

gerous, but the milletto herring is the only one which is found in the Northern Hemisphere. This fish sometimes gets as far north as New York. The most dangerous part of it is the roe, and I know of several deaths which have followed the eating of it. most frequently found in the Indian and Australian waters, and is very dangerous because not easily distin guished from another variety which is perfectly harmless. The only diffe ence between the two is that the poisonous fish has a black nose and a black spot on the dorsal fin, while the other has not these distinguishing marks. In other respects it perfectly resembles the harmless variety, which has silvery scales and a bluish back, and aftains a length of from five to six

"The strange thing about poisonous fish is that most of them are not harm ful at all times and places, but only in certain seasons and within certain bodies of water."

# AFRICAN ETIQUETTE. sest Plan to

Big Native Chiefs. In African travel it is always wise o visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other points at a distance who they are and something of their character tired, and it was noticed that they had in approaching them, always send no guns. This last point was particularly word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon nearing the village, send on ahead are proverbial for their hospitality and to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly, and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the yillage, which I have done invariably in this country. though it is not always advisable in every part of Central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your bust see you. Then state to him your bust-ness, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you wan guides or to buy food. I seldom stayed in a place more than

sequently returning. One of the na- him a present, consisting generally o tives was so confident of the truth of a good cloth, four yards of American the story that he begged Captain Her-condent to Secure for him a passage on co, and about an egg-cup full of beads a north-bound whaler, in order that he and sometimes an empty bottle or two might go with the ship as far as possible; and then leave it to complete operation of the chief in every way, and the adventurous journey in his little also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and boat. General Greely, the famous Arctic times I gave a small additional present region is a continent. He says that fancy to any particular thing, and immense masses of land-made ice are could spare it, T dld so. Sometimes seen floating southward through Kane one wanted a sheath knife, and another Sea and Smith Sound under such circa hat. Old Kambuidi was determined must come from a land area far matches, and needles, which I gave to the north. The very size of the him and as I had previously given bergs proves that the land area must him clothed suggested, as a feeble sort be of great extent. On one occasion of joke, that, as he now had cloth and he saw, in Smith Sound, such a floe-sewing materials and light, he might berg that was 800 feet thick, and that sit up at night and make a shirt. Immust have required something like mediately the old fellow replied; "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here take back the can dle, and give me the shirt." I finally states that yielded, and gave him a muck-patched

### Walking 85,930 Miles an Hour.

Have you ever thought of the disin hour's stroll? Possibly you walk three miles within the hour, but that does not by any means represent the distance you travel. The earth turns on its axis every twenty-four hours For the sake of round figures we will call the earth's circumference miles, and so you must have traveled during your hour's stroll a thousand

miles in the axial turn of the earth. But this is by no means all. The earth makes a journey round the sun every year, and a long but rapid trip it is. The distance of our planet from the sun we will put at 92,000,000 miles. This is the radius of the earth's orbithalf the diameter of the circle, as we call it. The whole diameter is, therefore, 184,600,000 miles, and the circum-ference, being the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, is about 578,000,000.

This amazing distance the eart fravels in its yearly journey, and di earth viding it by 305 we find the dally speed about 1,584,000. Then, to get the distance you rode round the sun during your hour's walk, divide again by 24, and the result is about 66,000 miles. But this is not the end of your hour's trip. The sun, with its entire brood of planets, is moving in space at the rate of 166,000,000 miles in a year. This s at the rate of a little more than 454,-000 miles a day, or 18,900 miles an hour.

So, adding your three miles of leg travel to the hour's axial movement of the earth, this to the earth's orbital journey, and that again to the earth's excursion with the sun, and you find you have traveled in the hour, 85,930

# The Color of the Eyes.

It has been discovered (and not merely discovered, but also proved) that, taking the average of Europe and America, 44.6 is the percentage of men having light eyes, including blue and gray. The proportion of girls and women having blue or gray eyes is by the same computation 34.2 per cent. In other words, blue eyes are decidedly rarer among women than among men, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that blue eyes, especially in combination with blonde hair, are esteemed so high-

ly as a feature of feminine beauty.

Men have light eyes oftener than women but in the intermediate grade of color between light and dark the percentage of the two sexes is very nearly though not quite, the same. In this inermediate category are brown and hazel eyes, neither pure light nor uine black. The percentage of these among men is 43.1, and among women, 45.1. The percentage of dark, or, more properly, black eyes, is larger among women, being 20.7 per cent; of the whole number, while among men it is 12.3. Perhaps it is the relative rarity of dark eyes among men which establishes the rule that dark-eyed men are esteemed by women to be more fortunate in the color of their eyes than blue-eyed men.

# The Sick Buried Alive.

A tribe of natives on one of the Philipine Islands, known as the Ahetas, have the custom of burying the sick before death. So soon as a high fever sets in the patient is taken out of his but, wrapped in his old crothes, and deposited in a grave. No sooner has the body been placed in the grave than it becomes at once apparent to his relatives, that his death (which should more properly be termed murder) must be avenged. Accordingly, the warriors of the tribe sally forth with lance and arrow to slay the first-living thing they encounter, whether it be man, woman

or child or wild beast, -When thus in quest of an expiatory victim they take the precaution of

breaking off young shoots of the shrubs as they pass by, leaving the broken ends hanging in the direction they are going as a warning to travelers and neighbors to shun their path, Even should one of their own people he the first to meet the avengers they dare not suffer him to escape.

Whether an Aheta is buried alive or after death, his kinsmen at once assemble and destroy all goods and chatels he had accumulated during his lifeime, breaking his gong to pieces.

# Distrust was Mutual.

Many stories are told of Daniel Webster, but this is one of the best. On one occasion when Webster was a sen-ator and on his way to Washington he was compelled to take the night stage rom Baltimore. It so fell out that he was the only passenger, and as he thought the driver had a sort of a highwayman-look about him the senator felt ill at ease. However, like the small boy, he kept up his courage by whistling till they came to a dark woods near the duelling grounds at Bladens-burg, when he was accosted by the driver with "Where are you going?" "To Washington," replied Webster, as soon as he could recover his composure. "I am a senator and am going to my duties there." Upon which the driver grasped him by the hand joyfully and exclaimed: "How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for, to tell the truth. I did not like your looks and took you to be a high-wayman."—Indianopolis Sun.

## Mourning Wear for Gentlemen. Some one has asked about mourning wear for a gentleman. This is seldom ssinned except for it wife or a mother

and then it is worn for one year. During the year the business suit is of rough black cloth, and the frock coat, assumed for afternoon, is of the same material. The batter puts a black band, which is of fine cloth and not crepe, on The gloves are black obserd kid, and the handkerchief-is all white. The scarf should be of dead black silk and no pin should be worn. The cuff links are of white enamel or black only. The watch chain is a black silk guard.-Ladies' Home Journal.

# France's Population Increasing.

France's population, according to the ensus taken last March, is 38,228,009, an increase of 133,819 in five years. The increase is confined to the cities, the rural communes all showing a decrease. The figures show that there has been only one-birth in 1,500 inhabitant's during this period.

Last year there were 4,875,519 perin United States who were have demontors Trees desayings bank depositions from a posits amounted to \$180,000 [] average of \$071.00 to each depositor.